

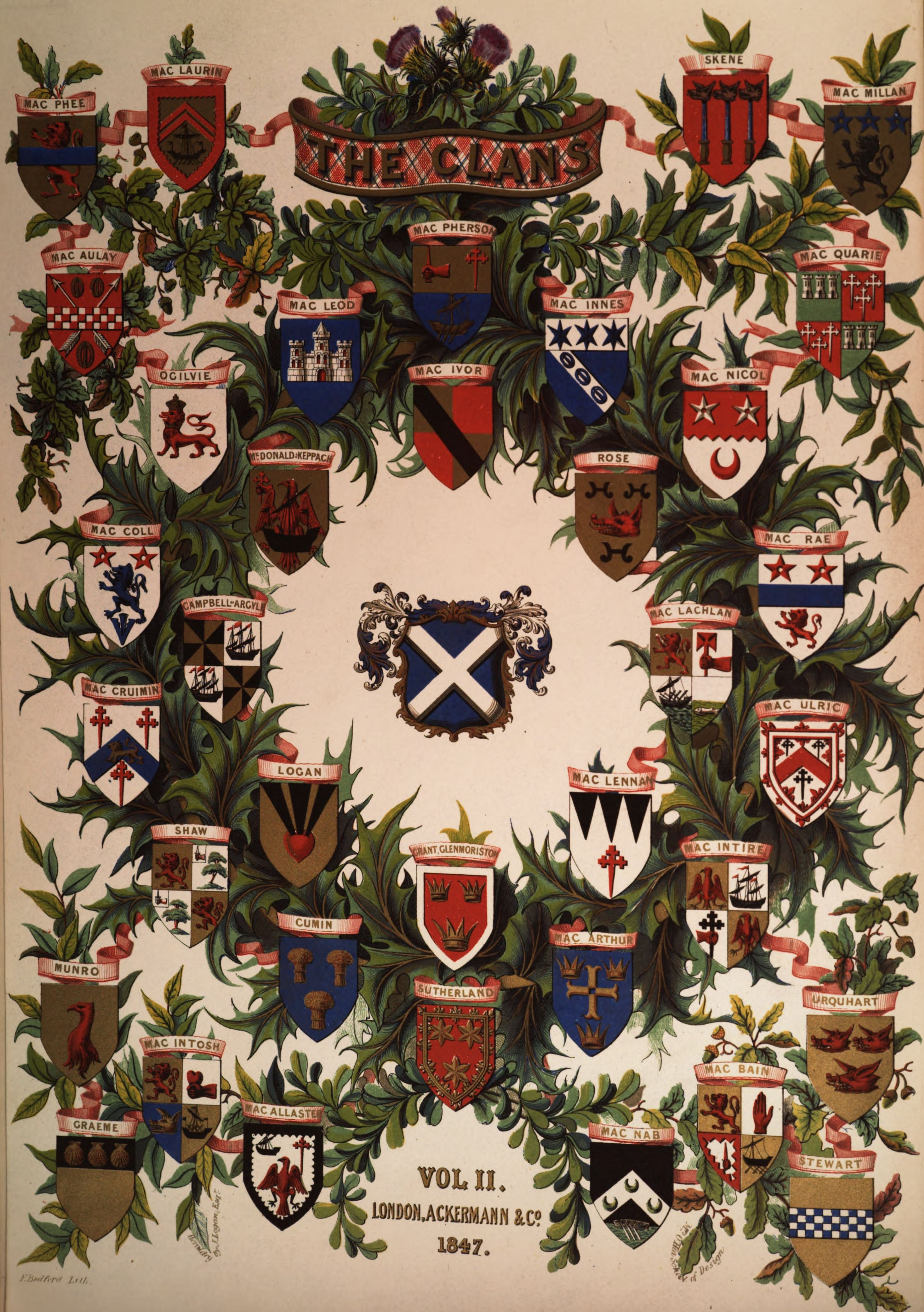
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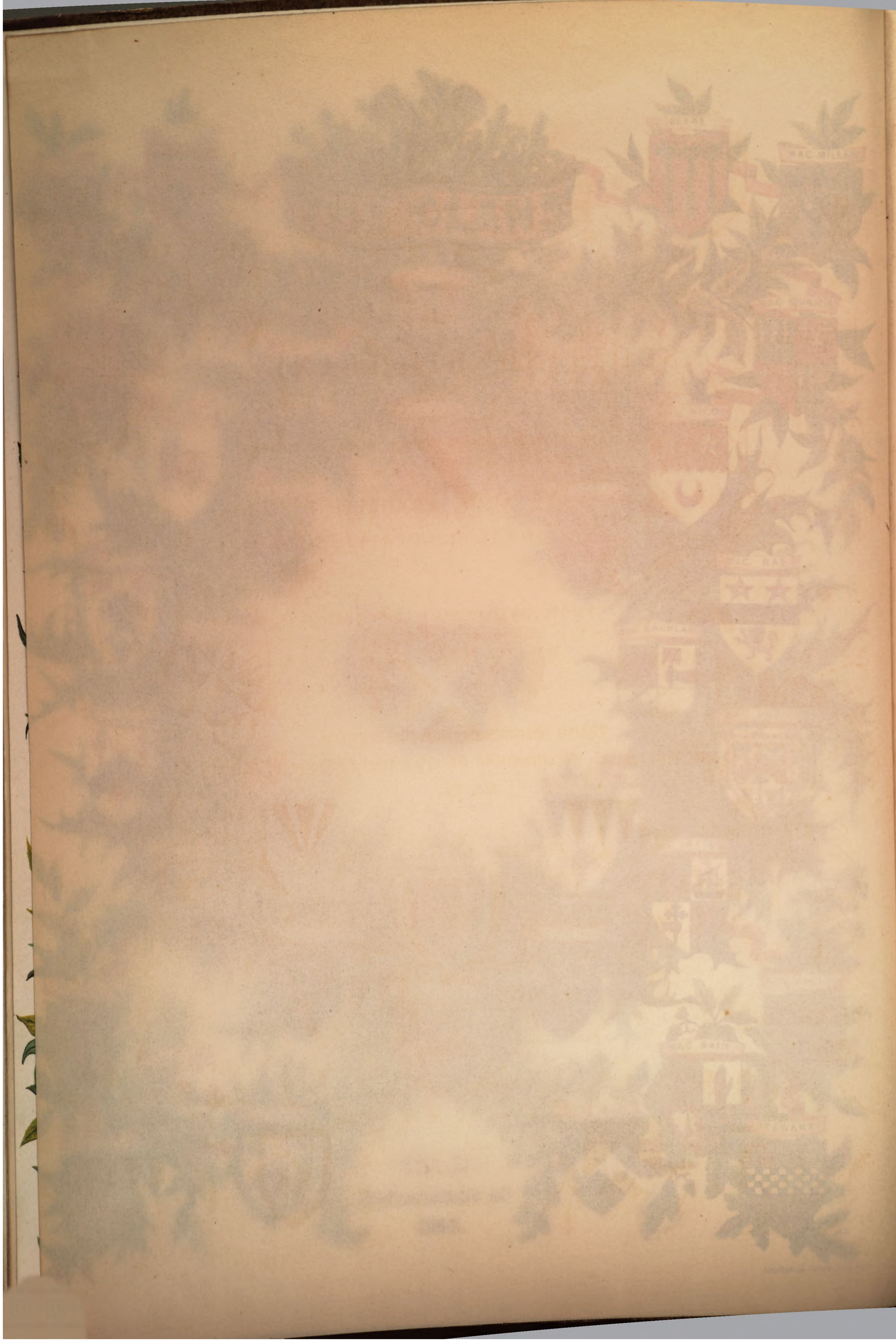
THE CLANS



VOL. II.
LONDON, ACKERMANN & CO.
1847.

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Printed in Colors by C. Graf.



THE CLANS

OF THE

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS,

ILLUSTRATED BY APPROPRIATE FIGURES, DISPLAYING THEIR
DRESS, TARTANS, ARMS, ARMORIAL INSIGNIA,
AND SOCIAL OCCUPATIONS.

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES,

BY R. R. M^cIAN, ESQ.

With Accompanying Description
and Historical Memoranda of Character, Mode of Life,
&c. &c.

BY JAMES LOGAN, ESQ.

F. S. A. SC. COR. MEM. SOC. ANT. NORMANDY, ETC.

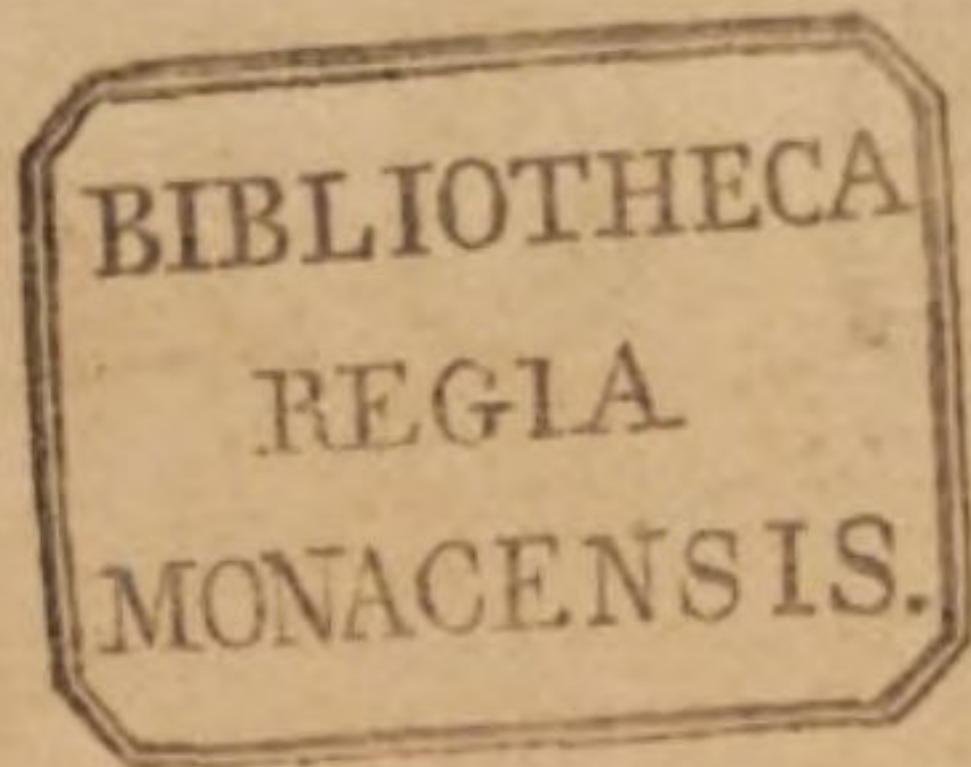
AUTHOR OF "THE SCOTTISH GAEL," INTRODUCTION TO THE "SAR OBAIR NAM BARD GÄELACH," ETC.

VOL. II.

LONDON:

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1847.



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Sutherland.
Cumin.

Mac Donald of Keppach.
Mac Leod.
Ogilvie.
Mac Rae.
Mac Aulay.
Munro.

Logan.

Mac Lennan.

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Mac Cruimin.

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In a work like the present, which has been so long in its completion, it could scarcely be expected that there should be no oversights or inaccuracies. We believe these will be very few; but it is necessary to make the following corrections in the subjects to which they refer.

Lord Rea has two brothers, the Hon. Alexander Mac Kay, major on half-pay, and the Hon. Admiral Donald. To the former or his son, should they survive his lordship, the title will descend.

The Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mac Kenzie, who died in 1841, married the eldest daughter of Francis late Lord Seaforth. The title was in the British peerage, but it became extinct on his death in 1811.

General Mac Quarie's wife was Miss Jarvis, who died in India, in memory of whom his estate was named.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that any discrepancy between the letter-press and the names on the prints arises from the inadvertence of the engraver.



R.R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

CAMPBELL OF ARGYLE.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by G. Gouge.



R.R. M^c Ian, pinxit.

CAMPBELL OF ARGYLE.

London. Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.

Printed by G. Gresham.

NA CAMBEULICH—THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLE.

It has long been the practice of Scottish genealogists to deduce families from Norman or Saxon ancestors, and the latinising of proper Gaëlic names by the early chroniclers has led to a very general belief that their conjectures were correct. The founder of this clan is represented to have been a certain person styled De Campo Bello, who came to England with William the Conqueror, but in the Roll of Battle Abbey, which was a list of all the knights who composed that prince's retinue, this name is not to be found, and its appearance in Scottish record is always in the form which it still retains. Gilliespuig Cambel is witness in a charter granted to the town of Newburgh, in 1266, and the appellation Kambel is found among the signatures to the Ragman Roll in 1296.

The appellation is personal, and is composed of the words cam, bent, or arched and beul mouth, and the individual so distinguished, was of the race of Diarmid o Duibhne, who is much celebrated in traditional story, and was cotemporary with the heros of Ossian, an antiquity which few clans can claim with equal confidence, but the Campbells do not come forward very prominently in national history until the time of Robert the Bruce. Their chief possession was Lochau, but Sir Nial Cambeul, Mac Chaillain môr, having fought strenuously for that monarch, was rewarded by many grants of forfeited lands, while by marrying the king's sister he acquired a superiority in the Highlands which his descendants not only maintained, but extended

NA CAMBEULICH—THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLE.

over almost all the surrounding clans. They had a long and severe contention with the Mac Dugals of Lorn, whose power they materially abridged, and they were long rent by a feud respecting the chiefship, which was keenly disputed by the Mac Arthur branch of the clan; but it was finally established in the barons of Lochau, anno 1427.

Many families of note sprung from the great clan of Argyle, the most distinguished of whom is that of Glenurchai', subsequently Earls, and now Marquis of Breadalbane, in Perthshire, whose ancestor was a son of Duncan, first Lord Campbell of Lochau, who was created 1445. The Earldom of Argyle was conferred on Caillain or Colin, in 1457. Gilli'-Espuig, or Archibald, his son, was Lord High Chancellor, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Household to James IV., whom he followed to Flodden, where he fell with that chivalrous monarch, leading the van of the army, anno 1513. Archibald fifth Earl was zealous for the reformation, and with the Prior of St. Andrews, afterwards the Regent Moray, he concluded a negociation with the Lords of the congregation, which the queen mother violated, when they joined the reformers, took possession of Edinburgh, and were mainly instrumental in settling the Protestant religion by Act of Parliament, 1560. Argyle notwithstanding espoused the cause of Queen Mary, and commanded her army at Langside, but his brother, Sir Colin, took the side of the young king and the barons who opposed his mother.

In the commencement of the 17th century Archibald seventh Earl, was at the age of eighteen, sent in command of an army against the Popish Earls of Errol and Huntly, by whom he was completely defeated, 1594. He engaged in the suppression of an insurrection of the Mac Donalds, and he was also commissioned to act against the Mac Gregors with fire and sword. His son Archibald was the chief leader of the Covenanters; he had placed the crown on the head of Charles II., but notwithstanding his evident

loyalty he was on the restoration charged with treason in having given his countenance to Cromwell's assumption of the Protectorate, condemned and beheaded.

The Marquis of Montrose having ravaged Kintire, Argyle went in pursuit of him with the largest army he could muster, when he was attacked at Inverlochie, and defeated with great slaughter, no fewer than 1500 of his family and name having fallen. Archibald, his successor, was steady in his adherence to King Charles, for whom he acted so vigorously, that Cromwell forbade him the privilege of his act of grace and pardon. Having refused to take the oath prescribed by the Test Act, 1681, otherwise than according to his own view of its intent, he was condemned to death, but made his escape from Edinburgh Castle in the disguise of a page, holding the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, and retired to Holland. When the Duke of Monmouth attempted to excite an insurrection in England 1685, Argyle was induced to land in the west of Scotland with some forces to act in co-operation. At Cambelton he issued a proclamation, in which he averred that they were constrained for the common safety to take up arms in the name and fear of the great God, for their own and country's relief—for intolerable grievances and oppressions, and for the defence and re-establishment of the Protestant religion. His forces were, however, speedily dispersed, himself taken prisoner, and beheaded like his father, 30th of June, 1685, with circumstances of particular harshness and indignity.

It has been observed that this nobleman perished on the scaffold, for the very same line of conduct that was a few years afterwards pursued by the men, who are yet distinguished by the appellation of the glorious patriots who seated King William on the throne!

Argyle's eldest son Archibald returned with William of Orange, and by that monarch was elevated to the rank of Duke. His

son and successor, John, was celebrated for his military abilities, and gave proofs of his valour, when Colonel of a regiment of foot, at the early age of seventeen, and he commanded the army which checked the rebellion under the Earl of Mar, at Dunblain, in 1715. John, the fifth duke, was created an English peer, by the title of Baron Sundridge, of Coomb Bank. The present Duke, John, Douglas, Edward, Henry, succeeded on the death of his brother in 1836, of whom a circumstance is deserving of record in this place, redounding as it does so creditably to him, and offering so striking a contrast to the feelings and proceedings of other highland proprietors. When the rage for ejecting the highland tenantry, and turning vast tracts of land into sheep farms was so much the rage, it was strongly urged on his Grace to expel the inhabitants of the isle of Rum, and let it to a south country farmer for the pasturage of sheep, as a much more lucrative stock than the old inhabitants. "No," said his grace, "if they are desirous to leave I shall not object to their doing so, but I will not attempt to displace them, for I cannot forget that it was to these people, who furnished me a company, that I was indebted for my captaincy when a young man."

Scott's beautiful poem of Glenora must be familiar to our readers. It commemorates a shocking occurrence, but as the detail is not consistent with the fact, it may be well to relate the circumstance as it happened. Gilliespuig-ruá, the first Earl of Argyle, had a daughter Elizabeth married to Lachlan Cattanach of Duart, chief of the Mac Leans, with whom she lived very unhappily, and their discord became so great that Lachlan, in his barbarous wish to rid himself of the unfortunate lady, left her one evening on a rock which the sea covered at high tide, in order that she might be swept away during the night. Providentially her shrieks were heard by the crew of a passing boat, who rescued her, on which

a divorce took place, and she married Campbell of Achnambrea. This happened in 1490, and the place in the Sound of Mull which was to be the scene of her death, is since pointed out as the Lady's Rock. The friendship of the Campbells and Mac Leans does not seem to have been destroyed through this atrocious deed, for the families soon after intermarried; Lachlan, however, who lived to a very old age, was killed in his bed when in Edinburgh, by a stab from the hand of Campbell of Calder, in revenge for his usage of the unhappy lady, and for an attempt he had made on the life of his brother, Ian-garbh, first laird of Lochnell.

The Campbells are a very numerous clan in the West Highlands, most part of Argyleshire being their property. In 1715, Marshal Wade reported their military strength as 4000; in 1745 it was estimated at 5000, and the Argyle militia embodied to act against Prince Charles Edward, materially contributed to the discomfiture of his army at Culloden. The 91st is the Argyle regiment, but they do not wear the highland dress.

The chief seat of the Dukes of Argyle is at Inverary, a splendid mansion in one of the most delightful situations.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are quarterly first and fourth, gyrony of eight, or and sable, for the name of Campbell; the second and third are for the lordship of Lorn, viz. arg, a galley, sails furled, sable, flag and pennons, gules. Behind the shield are placed in bend dexter, a baton gules, semee of thistles or, ensigned with an imperial crown proper, and thereon the crest of Scotland, borne as hereditary master of the royal household. In bend sinister, a sword proper, hilt and pomel, or, indicative of the office of Lord Justice General. Crest, a boar's head, fesswise, coupé, or. Supporters, two lions guardant, gules. Mottoes, above the shield, *in more Scottorum*, "Ne obliviscaris," and on a compartment beneath, "Vix ea nostra voco."

NA CAMBEULICH—THE CAMPBELLS OF ARGYLE.

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, is the Alpine plant, Garbhag an t-sleibh, Fir club moss, *Lycopodium selago*. Many assert that the Roid, or sweet gale is the proper plant, but as it is not an evergreen it could not serve the purpose of a badge in all seasons, unless, indeed, it were used when prepared as if for a hortus siccus.

The artist, in accordance with the character of the family of Argyle, who were distinguished as staunch adherents of the "solemn league," has exhibited the figure in the character of one of those doughty opponents of prelacy, poreing over the sacred volume to strengthen his resolution to stand for the covenanted work of Scotland's reformation.

He is also, as was the practice with those worthies, provided with his trusty broadsword, as if prepared for an attack by Clavers and his formidable dragoons.

James Campbell, a private in the highland regiment, has been celebrated for his heroism at Fontenoy, having with his broadsword killed no fewer than nine men—making a stroke at the tenth, his left arm was carried off by a cannon ball! To the honour of the Duke of Cumberland he rewarded this brave man, although a Celt, with a lieutenant's commission.



R.R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

MACLACHLAN.

London, Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by G. Orst.

CLANN LACHLAINN—THE MAC LACHLANS.

By a traditional account of the Mac Lachlans they are descended from the Milesians who settled in Ireland, as the chronicles of that country tell us, long before the commencement of credible history, and their Scottish progenitor is said to have been one of the invaders of Kinross, whence the renowned Fergus. The appellation seems to point to a Scandinavian origin, Lachlan being the name under which that country was known to the Gael. Whatever may be the origin, no clan has a better claim to antiquity, whether their first progenitors were in Lochaber, as some are of opinion, or in Argyre, where they acquired lands in Orkney by marriage with an heiress of the Clan Lachlan of Lamsay.

A curious genealogical MS., written in Gaelic, about 1450, was accidentally discovered a few years ago, in the Library of the Advocate, Edinburgh, which gives the descent of many of the Scottish clans. It derives more interest in the place, from having been written, as is supposed, by one of the clan, chiefly, I believe, from the circumstance of the Mac Lachlan pedigree being more copious and particular than the others, as well as from the family of Kilmade, chiefs of the clan, having possessed an unique collection of ancient manuscripts, to which much attention was drawn, when the antiquary or Ossian's poems were brought to light, and which were eventually purchased by the Highland Society of Scotland. This manuscript derives the Mac Lachlans



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By a traditional account of the Mac Lachlans they are descended from the Milesians who settled in Ireland, as the chronicles of that country tell us, long before the commencement of credible history, and their Scottish progenitor is said to have been one of the invaders of Kintire, under the renowned Fergus. The appellation seems to point to a Scandinavian origin, Lochlin being the name under which that country was known to the Gaël. Whichever may be the origin, no clan has a better claim to antiquity, whether their first possessions were in Lochaber, as some are of opinion, or in Argyle, where they acquired lands in Cowal by marriage with an heiress of the Clan Laomainn or Lamond.

A curious genealogical MS., written in Gaëlic, about 1450, was accidentally discovered a few years ago, in the Library of the Advocates, Edinburgh, which gives the descent of many of the Scottish clans. It derives more interest in this place, from having been written, as is supposed, by one of this clan, chiefly, I believe, from the circumstance of the Mac Lachlan pedigree being more copious and particular than the others, as well as from the family of Kilbride, cadets of the chief, having possessed an unique collection of ancient manuscripts, to which much attention was drawn, when the controversy on Ossian's poems arose, and which were eventually purchased by the Highland Society of Scotland. This manuscript derives the Mac Lachlans

CLANN LACHLAINN—THE MAC LACHLANS.

from the Lords of the Isles, and as a specimen of the work, of which there are extracts in the Transactions of "The Iona Club," we shall here give a translation of the "Genelach 'ic Lachlan oig;" a good example of a Highland pedigree. It must, at the same time, be observed, that in several cases where we have compared these genealogies with authentic charters, there is a great, if not irreconcilable discrepancy, between the names of individuals.

"Keneth, son of John, son of Lachlan, son of Gille Patrick, son of Lachlan mòr, son of Patrick, son of Gille Christ, son of Dedalan, son of Anradan, from whom are descended also the children of Niel. Cairina, the daughter of Duncan Mac Lamain was the mother of Keneth, Patrick and Gille Easpuig, and Agais daughter of Mac Donald was mother of John, and Culusaid daughter of the Maormor of Cowal, was the mother of Lachlan oig, and the mother of Gille Patrick was daughter of Donald, son of Eiri, son of Keneth, lord of Cairge, and the daughter of Lachlan, son of Rorie, was mother of Gille Patrick." There are also several other pedigrees annexed, which appear to be those of collateral branches.

The oldest Cadets of this clan were the Mac Lachlans of Coire-uanan, in Lochaber, who dwelt in the country of the Camerons, and held, for many ages, the hereditary office of Standard bearers to the lairds of Locheil.

A story is told of one of this branch which we do not recollect having met with in any publication. A quarrel having arisen between a young man and the Camerons of Glen Nevis, he took his revenge by the slaughter of his enemy, which was accomplished in a somewhat singular manner. Glen Nevis passing the fold where the young women were milking the cattle, he was presented, according to custom, with a draught. Mac Lachlan, who had been lying in wait for him and was celebrated for his

CLANN LACHLAINN—THE MAC LACHLANS.

skilful archery, let fly an arrow which simultaneously split Cameron's head and the vessel which contained the milk! Mac Lachlan instantly fled, and was obliged to wander through the highlands and isles for many years, in constant dread of being captured or slain by his enemies. During this time it was his practice to sleep in caves, or the least accessible mountains, and even when in the shelter of a house, he always rested his head on his naked dirk, a weapon peculiarly convenient in case of sudden or close attack. He is represented as having been the last of his family, and perhaps was therefore more reckless of his life; however, in process of time, he ventured to revisit his native hills, and as he passed by the house of Glen Nevis he observed, by looking through an open window, a very fine gun, which he resolved to appropriate to himself. A broad ditch intervened between him and the building, but being remarkably athletic, he cleared it at a bound, and silently entering, he seized the gun—at the moment, when he was retreating by the window, Glen Nevis entered the room, and pouncing on the depredator, seized him by the arm with an iron grasp, exclaiming, "You are now in the talons of the mountain eagle, and a death struggle alone shall disengage them!" A minute's portentous pause ensued, when Mac Lachlan, with unsuspected dexterity, stabbed Cameron with his dirk, and then, relieved from his hold, leaped across the ditch, and escaped! The gun, a very curious piece, is still preserved by Glen Nevis.

The residence of the chief of this clan is Castle Lachlan, in Strath Lachlan, Argyleshire, an elegant building situated near the old tower, in the centre of the estate, which is about eleven miles in length by about one and a half in breadth, stretching along the eastern side of Loch Fyne.

The number of men which the chief of this clan brought to the field in 1745, amounted to 300.

CLANN LACHLAINN—THE MAC LACHLANS.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are quarterly. First, or, a lion rampant, gules. Second, arg. a dexter hand coupé in fess, holding a croslet pattee, in pale gules. Third, or, a galley, oars in saltire, sable, in a sea, proper. Fourth, arg. in base, in sea vert a salmon naiant proper. Supporters, two roebucks proper. Motto, "Fortis et fidus."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, is, Faochag, no Gillefuinbrinn, Lesser Periwinkle, *Pervinca major*.

The PIOBAIREACHD or Mac Lachlan's Salute, a very musical and animated composition, is better known as "Moladh Mhairi," or, the praise of Mary.

The late Ewen Mac Lachlan, master of the grammar school of old Aberdeen, deserves to be mentioned as a poet of great excellence. He translated several of the books of Homer and other pieces, as well as composed original poems in his native language, and it is observable that his English and classic writings, although much admired, are deemed inferior to his Gaëlic compositions, thus, perhaps, proving the superior adaptation of that language for poetry.

The figure is that of a young man in the act of parrying an attack by his sword and target. He wears a deer skin jacket or rather waistcoat, being in his shirt sleeves. The hose are of a different tartan from the clan pattern as was often the case. The brogs are similar to old examples given in former figures—the purse, dirk, target, and broadsword, are also from old specimens of armour. The badge is fixed in the bonnet by the appropriate dealg or pin, which was formed of the shank bone of a deer's leg.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1, 1900
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
FROM THE FACULTY
SIR,
We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the proposed changes in the curriculum of the University of Chicago. We are glad to hear that you are so deeply interested in the subject, and we are sure that your suggestions will be most valuable to the University.

We have already discussed this matter at length at our meeting of the 15th inst., and we are in full agreement with your views. We believe that the proposed changes are necessary and desirable, and we are sure that they will be most beneficial to the University.

We are, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



B.R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

MAC NAB.

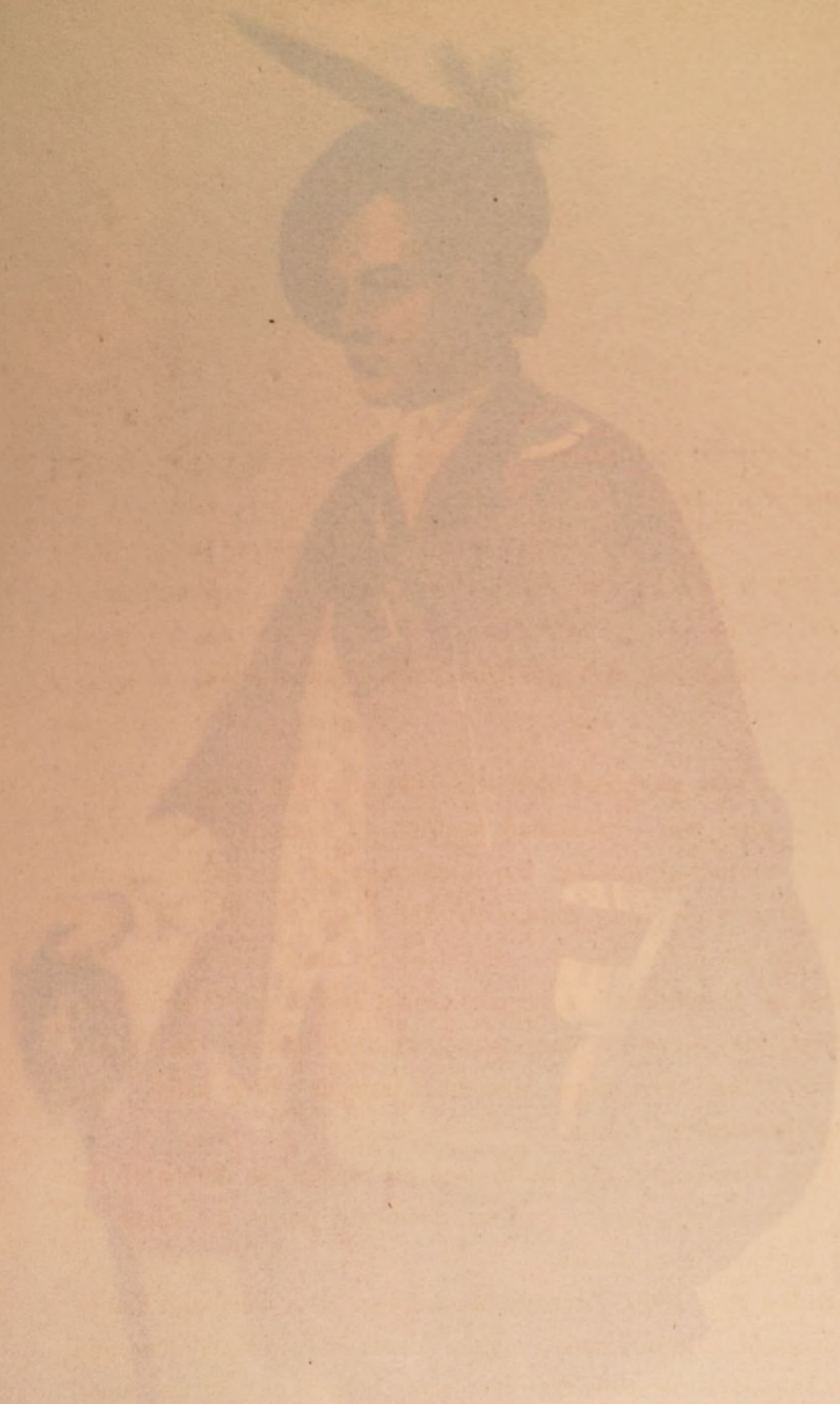
London. Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.

CLANN AN ABBA--THE MAC NABS.

It has been supposed that this clan are Mac Gregors. This powerful race was accustomed to chase all who were not of their own blood, but a desire to establish another connexion, but a desire to establish another connexion for the Mac Nabs: they were of the Strathclyde, the first of whom was the Mac Gregor. A son of the Mac Gregor, who lived in the time of David the first, became a knight of the Order of the Thistle, and from him arose the patronymic, which is now the Mac Nabs' son, and "An Abba uaine Mac nabic Gregor" is a saying descriptive of him.

The Mackinnon of Strath, was an unfeigned friend of the great Clan Alpin, and a curious document proves the Clan of Abba to have been so also.

In the year 1606, Lachlan Mackinnon, then chief of the Mac Nab, of Bowain, having met in Glenurchal, to Perthshire, and taken into consideration that they were both "clans of one blood, and being of one surname and lineage, notwithstanding the tyme bygane" they had "overseen, their sin due to each other in respect of the lang distance betwixt their dwelling places, and baith the saids now and in all tyme coming, are content to be bound and obleisit, with consent of their kye and friends, to do all pleasure, assistance and service that lies in them, for the space of years &c. and baith the said parties grants them a firm and constant firm band and contract be made betwixt them by writing of their



CLANN AN ABBA—THE MAC NABS.

It has been supposed that this clan are Mac Donalds. That powerful race was accustomed to claim all who could not clearly establish another connexion, but a different origin must be asserted for the Mac Nabs: they were of the Siol Alpin, the chief division of whom was the Mac Gregors. A son of the chief who flourished in the time of David the first, became Abbat or Prior of Glendochart, and from him arose the patronymic, which is, literally, the Abbat's son, and "An Abba uaine Mac mhic Griagar o Sron uaine," is a saying descriptive of him.

The Mackinnon of Strath, was an undoubted branch of the great Clan Alpin, and a curious document proves the Clann an Abba to have been so also.

In the year 1606, Lachlan Mackinnon, then chief, and Fiunla' Mac Nab, of Bowain, having met in Glenurchai', in Braidàlban, and taken into consideration that they were both "come of ane house, and being of ane surname and lineage, notwithstanding this lang tyme bygane" they had "overseen, their ain dueties till udders, in respect of the lang distance betwixt their dwelling places, quhairfore baith the saids now and in all tyme coming, are content to be bound and obleisit, with consent of their kyn and friends, to do all sted, pleasure, assistance and service that lies in them, ilk ane to uthers, &c. and baith the said parties grants them faithfullie, that ane surer firm band and contract be made betwixt them by advyce of men of

CLANN AN ABBA—THE MAC NABS.

law, and that quhasoon the said Lachland shall come either to Stirling, Perth or Glasgow or any part of the lowland quhair they may easiest meet." These worthy patriarchs, "for sure keiping and performing of this present minute," agreed to subscribe the document "with their hands led to the pen." Writing was an unnecessary qualification for such personages in the opening of the 17th century.

The original possessions of the Mac Nabs were extensive tracts westward of Loch Tay, on which they were located from the earliest period, but having joined the Lord of Lorn in his rebellion against King Robert Bruce, and particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Dal Rhi, that monarch visited them with a severe retribution, and a section of Glendochart seems to have been the only portion of their lands which were then left in the chief's possession. Of this, the principal messuage of which was Bowain, he received a Crown charter from David Bruce, in 1336, which was renewed with additions in 1486, 1502, &c.

Mac Nab joined the Royal party under Montrose, and fought bravely at Kilsyth, after which he was appointed to garrison the castle of Kincardine, where he was so closely besieged by General Leslie, that he found it impossible to stand out. He therefore sallied forth with his 300 clansmen, sword in hand, during the night, and all got clear off but the Chief and a private, who were taken prisoners and sent to Edinburgh, where Mac Nab was condemned to die; but the night before his execution, he contrived to make his escape and joined King Charles in England, where he fell at the battle of Worcester, 1651. His house, during this time, had been burnt, and his charters and other documents destroyed, the property being given to Campbell of Glenurchai', who alleged that he had sustained heavy losses by the Mac Nabs. So reduced was the family by these reverses, that during the minority of her son, the Widow of Mac Nab made supplication to General Monk for relief, who directed the Governor of Finlarig

CLANN AN ABBA—THE MAC NABS.

castle to “preserve the rights that to them (those who were peaceable) belong, and to enter and receive them into their lands as if the said order (for depriving them of their estates) had never been made.” This attempt to repair the injuries inflicted on the Mac Nabs had, unfortunately, little effect; but on the restoration, the Scottish parliament awarded them a portion of their estates which they had so long enjoyed, amid surrounding clans of great power and no friendly disposition. The property is now merged in the domain of Braidàlban, and the line of the chief has become extinct, except the claim which a gentleman in America prefers, is to be held good.

The late chief, a most eccentric but good-hearted man, was the last specimen, in Perthshire at least, of the old Highland Laird. He was of a remarkably tall and robust frame, and spurned all suggestions to keep on the march of improvement, which he only viewed as innovation on the good old mode of living and acting with plainness and blunt sincerity. The anecdotes which are related of this remarkable picture of the primitive school, would form a very amusing volume. He had the highest opinion of the dignity of a chief and could not well be persuaded that his will should not be law. Having raised a body of Fencibles, he proudly marched at their head to Edinburgh, but was met by some excisemen who unceremoniously ordered a halt that they might make a search as they had received information that a great quantity of Whisky was concealed among the baggage. Mac Nab indignantly refused to stop, and the gaugers resolutely maintained their right as being on his Majesty's service. “I also,” exclaims the offended chief, “am on his Majesty's service, halt! this, my lads, is a serious affair, load with ball!” The officers of excise knowing the character of the leader, and disposition of the clan, prudently allowed them to proceed.

Close to the old mansion is seen Inisbhui', an island in the river, the romantic burial place of this ancient family. It is a spot of

CLANN AN ABBA—THE MAC NABS.

singular beauty, where the solemn and deep silence is only broken by the gentle murmur of the surrounding stream or the sound of the passing breeze in the aged pines. Here rest many generations of these Alpine chiefs, under the grey stones which mark the narrow dwelling of the heroes of old.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are, sab. on a chevron arg. three crescents vert; in base an open boat with oars of the second, sailing in a sea proper. Crest, the head of a savage, affrontee proper.

MOTTO, "Timor omnis abesto."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, as a branch of Clan Alpin, is Giuthas. Pine, *Pinus Sylvestris*.

The PIOBAIREACHD is "Failte mhic an Abba" or the Salute to the Chief.

The figure wears the usual broad bonnet, with the feather, which marks the rank of gentleman, the badge of distinction is likewise displayed. The coat and waistcoat are in the style worn about 1715, the latter being usually lower than the coat. The ample plaid is belted, as the Highlanders wore it when going on a campaign, or in droving. The sporan is of a plain old pattern, but is almost hid by the folds of the breacan. There is a small belt introduced, in which pistols were slung, as is seen in the rare prints of the soldiers of the Black Watch, engraved from portraits taken when they were quartered in the Tower, in 1743. The Tartan is according to that given in the "Scottish Gaël," and the hose are Cath da', thick home-made stuff, of an old pattern, reckoned appropriate to this clan. He wears shoe buckles, and his hair is tyed in the manner represented in the above curious prints. He is armed with the broadsword and target, the trusty companions of the old Highlanders.



FROM SKETCHES
With
BY

BY R. R. Mc IAN.
descriptive Letter Press
JAMES LOGAN.

LONDON,
ACKERMANN & CO. 96, STRAND.
EDINBURGH,
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
DUBLIN, JOHN CUMMING.

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R.R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

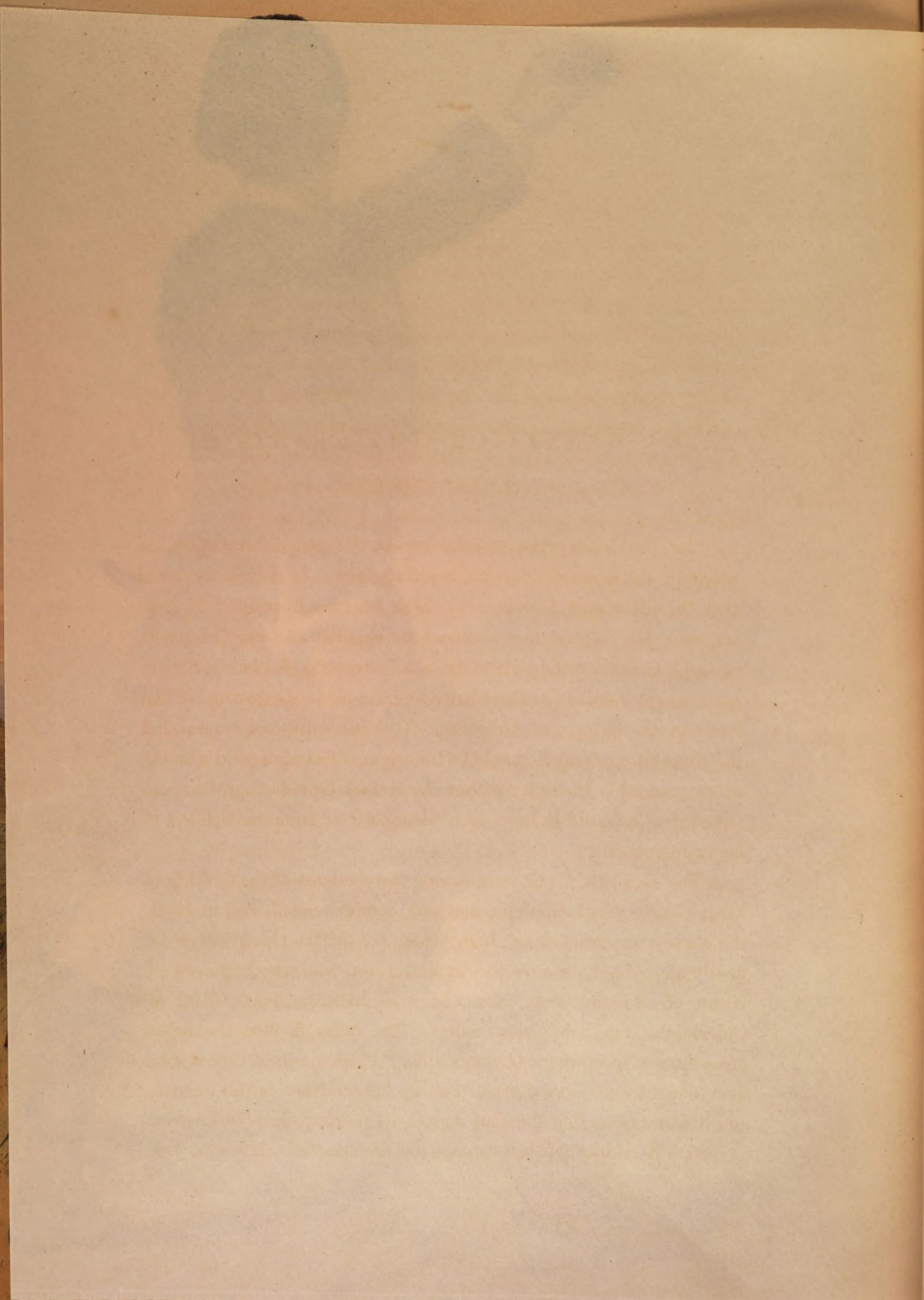
GRANT OF GLENMORRISON.

London Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graf

NA GRANTAICH—THE GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

In the letter press, relative to the Grants of Strathpey, the origin of the name of this clan is investigated. It is there observed that the opinion of Doctor John Mac Pherson is entitled to great respect. He believes they received the appellation from Grantich, or slabh Griannus, "the plain of the Sun," a remarkable place in Strathpey, where there are many remains which indicate the worship of that luminary in the ages of Druidism. It seems quite conjectural that the Norman "le Grand" should be the origin of this name, and scarcely more reasonable to derive it from the epithet Grandsach, given to an ancestor who is said to have been distinguished from the ugliness of his countenance.

The Lairds of Grant were crown chamberlains of the lordship of Urquhart, in which Glenmoriston was comprehended; and in 1509, the barony was granted to John, elder son of the chief, but as he died without issue, it reverted to the crown, and was bestowed on Grant of Ballandallach, who sold it in 1548, to John Grant of Culenbuck, both being near cadets. The latter is thus the direct progenitor of the present Glenmoriston. Patrick, son of Culenbuck, by a daughter of Lord Lovat, took up his residence in this district, and it is from him that the clan derives its patronymic Mac Phatric, by which it is distinguished among the highlanders. His son, who



RR McGan

R.R. McGan, print.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

GRANT OF GLENMORRISON.

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The Lairds of Grant were crown chamberlains of the lordship of Urquhart, in which Glenmoriston was comprehended, and in 1509, the barony was granted to John, elder son of the chief, but as he died without issue, it reverted to the crown, and was bestowed on Grant of Ballandallach, who sold it in 1548, to John Grant of Culcabuck, both being near cadets. The latter is thus the direct progenitor of the present Glenmoriston. Patrick, son of Culcabuck, by a daughter of Lord Lovat, took up his residence in this district, and it is from him that the clan derives its patronymic Mac Phatric, by which it is distinguished among the highlanders. His son, who

NA GRANTAICH—THE GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

married a daughter of "The Grant," built the castle of Glenmoriston, and hence, according to the practice of Celtic genealogists, he is distinguished as Ian nan Caisteal—John of the castle.

John, the sixth chief, married Janet, daughter of the celebrated Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel, and living in troublous times he built a small house for his personal safety, on a rock at Blary, from which circumstance he was familiarly spoken of as Ian na Chreagan. He left a son, John, who, dying without issue, the honour and estates devolved on Patrick his younger brother. His son, who likewise bore the name of Patrick, married Henrietta, daughter of Grant of Rothiemurcus, and left John his successor, captain in the 42nd highlanders, who distinguished himself highly during a long service in India, and attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He died at Invermoriston, in 1801, and the elder son dying in minority, his brother, James Murray, the present chief succeeded to the family estates, and, in 1821, he acquired the lands of Moy, in the county of Moray, as heir of entail to the late Colonel Hugh Grant.

This chief married his cousin Henrietta, daughter of Cameron of Glenevis, by whom he has a numerous family.

The clan joined Viscount Dundee, and were prominently engaged in the battle of Killiecrankie; they also fought under the Earl of Mar, in the rising for the Stewarts, in 1715, and displayed their wonted bravery in the extraordinary campaign of Prince Charles Edward Stewart. Glenmoriston on that occasion joined the army at Edinburgh, by a rapid march from the highlands, and an anecdote is recorded of the first interview with his Highness, which is characteristic of the two personages. Grant immediately requested an audience of the Prince to announce the addition he had brought with such alacrity to the army. He did not think that on such an urgent occasion very high etiquette was to be observed, and he had not stopped to prepare himself for the meeting. The prince acknow-

NA GRANTAICH—THE GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

ledged, in a becoming manner, the sense he had of the service which had been rendered; but, in a jocular manner, passing his hand over the rough chin of this ardent warrior, observed, that it must have been sometime since he had shaved. "It is not beardless boys that are to do your Highness's turn," promptly exclaimed the chief, as he turned away, much offended. Prince Charles had the good sense to overlook this unsophisticated ebullition.

The estate, which had been forfeited in 1715, was restored in 1733, and although Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston was included in the first bill of attainder, 1746, the name was subsequently withdrawn. By whose influence this was done never became known, but it is supposed that the protection which had been afforded to Prince Charles, when concealed in this district, procured the favour of Lord President Forbes, whose unremitting exertions, having been so effectual in suppressing the rebellion, were afterwards sedulously applied to save those engaged in it from the penalties they had incurred.

This clan possessed a charm, by which it was believed they were rendered invulnerable. The nature of this treasure, so invaluable during the existence of clanship, has not come to our knowledge; but, although the Grants were brave as their swords, it does not appear that they were much more fortunate than their neighbours.

The Duke of Cumberland, at the intercession of the Laird of Grant, offered his protection to Glenmoriston's clansmen, if they would march into Inverness and lay down their arms; but, in violation of his guarantee, they were forthwith made prisoners, and about 100 of them were transported to the colonies!

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are gules, three eastern crowns or, with the difference marking the cadetship. Crest, a mountain inflamed, proper. Motto, "Stand fast."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge of recognition, is the Giuthas, Pine, *Pinus Sylvestris*.

NA GRANTAICH—THE GRANTS OF GLENMORISTON.

The figure has the hair clubed, or glibed, in the manner represented in some prints of the old Black Watch, the precursors of the 42nd Highlanders. He is in the attitude of throwing the ball, at the commencement of the game of Camanachd or Shinnie, as it is named in the low country. This exhilarating amusement is very popular among the highlanders: two opposing parties endeavour by means of the camac or club, to drive a ball to a certain spot on either side, and the distance is sometimes so great, that a whole day's exertion is required to play out the game. A vigorous runner, it is obvious, has a great advantage: but agility is not the only requisite; great skill in preventing the ball being driven to the desired goal is necessary, and many awkward blows and falls take place during the contest. Different parishes frequently turn out to try their abilities at this exciting game, and no better exercise could be enjoyed in a winter day. When there is a numerous meeting, the field has much the appearance of a battle scene; there are banners flying, bagpipes pealing, and a keen *mélée* around the ball. Young and old, rich and poor, join in this athletic sport, and though it is usually engaged in, *con amore*, prizes are frequently contended for.

Note.—Glenmoriston is a corruption of Gleann-mòr-esan, the valley of the great waterfall.



R. R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

Printed by G. Graf.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

MACQUARRIE.

CLANN GHUAIRI—THE MAC QUARIE.

The race of Mac Quarie is of Irish descent, and the generations of the chief are traced by the genealogists to the second son of Cormac, son of the Scottish king of Scots, who fell in battle, about 1100.

The name of this personage has appeared in the national annals it is Cor or Cor-son, which was corrupted by the Norman appellation, Godfredus or Godfrey, and then, by a euphonious mutation, it became in the hands of the Irish, Mac Gotherie, Mac Gofra, Mac Gofra, &c.

An indigenous Gaelic appellation is not without probability. The proper orthography is Guairi, which is well preserved by some of the branches of the clan. The Mac Guairi, of Ireland, have generally called themselves Mac Guir, but may be considered as a doubtful offspring from the Scottish tribe, and the identity of their coat armour with that of the Scottish chiefs of the name.

Of these, Cormac remained in the north, and at the time of Alexander II. whom he joined with his three bierlins or galleys of sixteen oars each, in the great expedition which that monarch undertook against the island of the Hebrides, which were then under the Norwegian rule. The capture of the Island of Kerera, rendered the design successful, and was effected by appearing in the armament through the straits of the Sound.

CLANN GHUAIRI'—THE MAC QUARIES.

THE race of Mac Quarie is of royal descent, and the generations of the chief are traced by the Seanachies, or Celtic genealogists to the second son of Gregor, son of Alpin, the famous king of Scots, who fell in battle, anno. 837.

The name of this personage has appeared under various forms; in the national annals it is Cor or Gor-bred, which was latinised by the norman appellation, Godfredus or Godfrey, and hence, by a euphonious mutation, it became in the hands of Culdee chroniclers, Mac Gotherie, Mac Gofra, Mac Gorrie, &c.

An indigenous Gaëlic appellation is not with propriety translatable. The proper orthography is Guarai' which is still preserved by some of the branches of the clan. The Mac Guarans, of Ireland, have generally called themselves Mac Guire, but they are an undoubted offspring from the Scottish tribe, and the lineage is attested by the identity of their coat armour with that of the lairds of Ulva, chiefs of the name.

Of these, Cormac surnamed mòr or the great, lived in the time of Alexander II. whom he joined with his followers and three biorlins or gallies of sixteen oars each, in the great expedition which that monarch undertook against the inhabitants of the Isles, which were then under the Norwegian rule. The king's death in the Island of Kerera, rendered the design abortive, but Cormac by appearing in the armament brought on himself a severe re-

CLANN GHUAIRI'—THE MAC QUARIES.

taliation; being attacked, his forces were overthrown, he himself was slain, and his sons Allan and Gregor were compelled to take refuge in Ireland, and the latter, surnamed garbh, or the rough, founded the branch distinguished by the above appellation, which, under the Earls of Inniskillin, became so powerful in that country. Eachuin, translated Hector! was chief when the illustrious Bruce contended for his crown and Scotland's independence, and he fought with his clan in the army of that hero at the ever memorable Bannockburn. Another of the same name, who flourished in the commencement of the sixteenth century, became deeply involved in the troubles which then agitated the highlands, and we find in judicial record, 1504, repeated summonses to "Mac Corry of Ullowaa" to make his appearance before Parliament on a charge of rebellion. In those times such decrees could not be very easily enforced; Mac Quarie neither gave himself up, nor was apprehended, but in 1517, Lachlan Mac Lean, of Duart, in obtaining his own remission, stipulated for a similar indemnity to his ally of Ulva. This chief married a daughter of Mac Niel, of 'Tainish, and the bride's tocher or dowry appears very singular in the present state of society: it consisted of a pie-bald horse, with two men and two women, the descendants of whom were long recognised.

Eachuin's son Donald was one of thirteen chiefs who were denounced in 1545 for traitorous correspondence with the king of England, but like his father, the sturdy chief set at defiance the power of his lawful sovereign and escaped the penalty. Allan, his successor, was slain with most of his followers at the battle of Inverkeithing, during the great civil war, 1651.

Lachlan the sixteenth and last chief in regular succession died in 1818, at the patriarchal age of 103 years; having disposed of his lands for behoof of his creditors, he entered the army when upwards of 63. Leaving no male issue, the late general Mac Quarie, long

CLANN GHUAIRI'—THE MAC QUARIES.

the respected governor of New South Wales, repurchased much of the ancient patrimonial property; and if not accepted as chief, was assuredly the first Ceanntigh or cadet. He married Miss Baillie of Jarviswood; and his only son, Lachlan, by his second wife, daughter of Sir John Campbell, of Airds, died without issue.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for Mac Quarie are quarterly, first and fourth vert, three towers in chief arg., second and third gules, three croslets fitchee, arg., in middle base, a ship and salmon, naiant-proper. Crest, from an antique crown, in token of the royal descent, an arm embowed, couped at the shoulder, in plate armour proper, grasping a dagger, arg. pommeled, or. Motto "Turris fortis mihi deus." Supporters, two greyhounds proper, leashed and collared, or.

The SUAICHEANTAS is Giuthas, Pine, *Pinus Sylvestris*.

The CATHGHAIRM or battle shout "An t-Airm breac dearg."

In the Chapel of St. Ouran, the oldest of the ruins in the far-famed island of Iona, lies an effigy of one of the ancient chiefs of Ulva. It is executed in a superior style, and is still in good preservation. Had it been placed in a niche so that it might not have been trodden upon, an inscription, still almost legible, could no doubt have been easily deciphered. We have often in other cases observed, with great regret, the indifference which is displayed respecting these, and similar ancestral honours.

The illustrative figure appears in a jacket and feile-beag, without a plaid, and wears Cuarans or highland buskins. Those who have seen the curious woodcuts in Derricke's "Image of Ireland," reprinted in Lord Somers' Tracts, by Sir Walter Scott, will recognise the similarity of costume in that country and the highlands of Scotland, some centuries back.

The Clai' mòr, or genuine two-handed sword, is slung on the back, the only method in which it could be carried. A very fine

CLANN GHUAIRI'—THE MAC QUARIES.

specimen of an old target is given. It was grasped by a handle in the middle of the central boss, and not fastened to the arm, a method of wielding it, which much lessened its utility. It is steel-mounted and a ring around the umbo, is dextrously contrived, so that it might entangle the weapon of an adversary. It is provided with a hook, to enable the bearer to suspend it over his shoulder, in which way it was carried on a march, or when not in use. The figure shews the manner of highland archery; the Celt drawing the bow to the breast, the Saxon to the ear. Although apparently a disadvantageous method, as not giving sufficient power or precision, the Cearnaich, or those who carried bows and arrows, were good marksmen, and it has surprised us that the use of this weapon has been so entirely dropt in the highlands, especially by poachers, to whom it afforded the facility of bringing down the prey without giving the alarm of a report.

Mulroy i. e. Maol-ruadh, the bare, red point, in bræ Lochaber, fought 1688, was the last clan battle, in which bows and arrows were used. A body provided with this weapon, we think, might still be employed as a useful arm in the British forces.

Quivers were sometimes of wattle-work, but usually of skin, and that of the badger was preferred.



R.R.M. Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

GRAHAM.

London Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graf.

NA GRAMAICH—THE GRÆMES.

THE "gallant Græmes" have acted so chivalrous and important a part in the annals of Scottish history, as to have well merited that appellation. Their traditional origin is of the highest antiquity, the ducal family of Montrose tracing its descent to the fifth century. The emperor, Antoninus, had raised a fortified wall of extraordinary strength, from sea to sea, in the vain hope that it would preserve the conquered provinces from the dread incursions of the Scots, but Græme, who commanded the confederated tribes, broke through this useless defence, which from him became afterwards known as "Græme's dyke." The name was indicative of the fierceness of the man, Gruamach or Gramach being applied to one of stern, forbidding look and manner, the term whence is derived the gothic "grim."

Any satisfactory record of the several generations who succeeded this hero, filling up the interval between him and William de Græme, who lived in the reign of David I., and is witness to the foundation of the abbey of Holy Rood, in 1128, cannot be expected, but from this ancestor they are regularly authenticated.

Amongst so many personages of this clan who have distinguished themselves, a few of the more renowned only, can be here briefly noticed. Sir John Græme, of Dundaff, with the exception of the immortal Wallace, was the most valiant of the Scottish patriots. After sharing in the glorious victories obtained over the "southern foes," he fell in 1298, at the disastrous battle of Falkirk,

and was interred in the churchyard there, where a monumental slab, with an inscription commemorative of his valour and attachment to the Guardian of Scotland, marked his narrow bed. This was opened by the Highlanders in 1746, for the reception of the body of Sir Robert Munro, as a fitting mark of respect for that chief, although slain as their adversary, in the victory which they gained in the vicinity over general Hawley.

James who was fifth Earl, and the twentieth in descent from William, before mentioned, has gained imperishable fame from the wars which he carried on, in behalf of the unfortunate king Charles I. and his undaunted deportment when he met his tragic fate. A bare enumeration of his rapid and brilliant successes is all that can be given—it will shew his bravery and energy of character, and the devotion to himself and their sovereign, of the heroic band whom he led. In 1644, having been created Marquis, he received a commission, constituting him Captain General of all forces to be raised in Scotland for his Majesty's service, and the Earl of Antrim having engaged himself to provide a strong reinforcement, Montrose made his escape from Oxford in disguise and reached the Scottish mountains, where, in a common highland dress, he concealed himself until the Mac Donalds had arrived from Ulster, when he opened his commission. With 3000 men hastily collected, badly armed and without cannon, he marched southwards and completely defeated the covenanters at Tippermuir, who were 6000 strong, capturing their whole artillery and baggage. Returning to the north soon afterwards, he gave a signal defeat to Lord Lewis Gordon at the bridge of Dee and took possession of the city of Aberdeen, but Argyle advancing with a powerful army, he retired, burying his artillery in a morass and crossed over the mountains to Badenach. Not resting here, he descended through Athol to Angus, and rapidly marched over the Grampians to Aberdeenshire, where he defended

himself successfully against repeated attacks by Argyle, particularly at the castle of Fyvie, where prodigies of valour were displayed. Hence he made good his retreat once more to Badenach, the "country" of the friendly Mac Phersons, from which he descended on Argyleshire which he ravaged, with great severity, for upwards of six weeks, and killed or dispersed almost the entire inhabitants. Exasperated by his losses, Argyle immediately prepared for revenge by the most vigorous exertions, and marched to Inverlochai' in Lochaber, with unwonted celerity, where he was immediately attacked by Montrose, who had made an almost incredible night march over the pathless mountains in a deep snow storm, with such determination that the Campbells were speedily routed with great slaughter, no fewer, it is said, than 1500 having been slain, with but the trifling loss of three privates to the victors. Montrose marched southwards, the Grants and Gordons joining him; he carried Dundee by storm, but was obliged to abandon his acquisitions and betake himself again to the mountains. This retreat, in which he passed between two powerful armies, and marched at the rate of sixty miles a day, was pronounced by military men of the time, a more masterly operation than his most brilliant victories! Proceeding to the north, he defeated general Hurry at Aultearn, who lost 2000 men, and in a little time afterwards he overthrew general Baillie's army at Alford, in Aberdeenshire. These astonishing successes procured Montrose reinforcements from various clans, and, with a body of 6000 men, he forthwith marched southwards and gave battle to the enemy at Kilsyth, who were vanquished with exceeding carnage, 5000 perishing in the field. Edinburgh and Glasgow were now in his possession, and in little more than one year, he had almost recovered Scotland for the king whom he invited to come and take possession, lest, quoting a passage of Scripture, "it might be called by his name!" Fortune at last forsook

her favourite; about a month after his last victory he was surprised when nearly 4000 of the highlanders had left his army, and routed by General Lesley at Philiphaugh. His troops were entirely dispersed and he retreated to the north where, in conjunction with Sutherland, Seaforth, and other chiefs, he prolonged a feeble warfare, until ordered by king Charles to lay down arms, when he was allowed to retire to the continent. Obtaining permission from Charles II. to raise a body of troops in Germany, he landed with them in the north highlands to renew the war, but before any thing could be accomplished, he was made prisoner by Mac Leod of Asynt, on whose fidelity he had thrown himself, when being tried and condemned, he was beheaded and quartered with circumstances of revolting cruelty.

Viscount Dundee was another Græme who, had he not fallen so early in the bright "field of his fame," might have rivalled Montrose in his military renown. His "rising" in favour of king James II. promised important results, but his lamented death at the battle of Raonruarai' which took place at the pass of Killiecrankie, 1689, when victory had been obtained, dissipated all its advantages: under an incompetent successor, the army speedily disbanded. His memory as Græme of Claverhouse is yet cherished among those highlanders who indulge in the retrospection of past glories.

The late Duke of Montrose ably seconded by Col. Archibald Fraser, son of Lord Lovat, who was beheaded for his engagement in the rebellion of 1745, procured the repeal of the Act which suppressed the use of the highland dress that the people might be rendered loyal. For this service, performed in 1782, his grace's memory is held in veneration by the Gäel, and a poem on the occasion, by the celebrated Donchai', bànn, or Duncan Mac Intyre, is exceedingly popular. He had likewise composed another piece

lamenting the indignity to which his countrymen, Georgites and Jacobites, were subjected, in being disarmed and compelled to wear a dress in which they could “scarcely recognise each other, which destroyed their smart appearance and graceful carriage, and made them blush when in presence of the fair.” Duncan, who had fought on the Hanoverian side, having wound up his composition with a threat that should Prince Charles return, every highlander would hasten to join his army, he was committed to prison. Thirty-two years afterwards the obnoxious Act being repealed, he had the more pleasant task to commemorate the restoration of the costume of which his countrymen are so proud, and the highlanders always drank with enthusiasm “deoch slainte Mhon’ t-ros.” “Many a noble current,” exclaims the patriotic bard, “flows in his veins, the heir of the great Montrose!”

James, present Duke of Montrose, is the twenty-sixth chief in authentic record. His property lies chiefly in the county of Stirling, where Buchanan house on Loch Lomond side, formerly the property of the clan whose name it bears, is the family mansion, noted for the benevolence and hospitality of its illustrious owners.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for the name Græme or Graham are, or, on a chief sable, three escallop shells of the first. Crest, an eagle, wings displayed or, preying on a stork, on its back proper. Supporters, two storks argent, beaked and membered gules. Motto, “Ne oublie”.

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge is Buaidh craobh, Laurel spurge, *Laureola*.

The PIOBAIREACHDAN, Salutes, Marches or Laments composed on the battles gained by a clan or the losses it has sustained, form the undoubted music appropriate to that clan. The Græmes have, therefore, the Failte or Spaidsearachd, “Blar Aultearn,” 1645 and “Blar Raonruarai,” 1689. On this last occasion there is also

“Cumha’ Chlabhers,” the Lament for the loss of Claverhouse, which is composed in sufficiently doleful strains.

The figure is clad in Kilt and shoulder plaid as shepherds and travellers usually equip themselves, in a small pattern of the tartan which is held distinctive of the clan. It has, however, been objected to, and we should have been obliged had any one supplied us with a “sett” which could be proved more legitimate. The recent production of so many fanciful patterns which are introduced to the public as Clan Tartans, is much to be regretted, but it may lead those more particularly concerned to a careful examination of authorities.

The hose are ca’ da’ or made from cloth and the blue garters were sometimes worn from fancy; the red waistcoat was thought becoming and it is an agreeable contrast to the green plaid. The sporan or purse is a plain snap one, closing like a lady’s reticule. In the plain round bonnet, which in the more lowland districts was frequently distended with a small hoop inside, is fixed the clan badge of wild Laurel. On the toes of the shoes the friochan appears, which was an additional piece of leather fancifully serrated and super-added as a protection against the friction of the heath, whence its name from Fraoch, heather.



LONDON,
ACKERMANN & CO. 96, STRAND.
EDINBURGH,
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
DUBLIN, JOHN CUMMING.

BOUND BY
W.BOTHAM,
Paper Bookbinder,
Aldgate Street East,
LONDON STREET.

W. B. E. 1891
No. 1000
1891



R.R. McIan, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MACALISTER.

London, Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by G. G. & Co.

CLANN ALANNAIR - THE MAC ALANNAIR

MAC ALANNAIR, the name of the clan, is derived from the name of Alexander, and the surname of the clan is derived from the name of the Seannair, or ancestor, who was the first Lord of the Isles.

This branch of the clan is descended from the Mac Alannair, or Ceannair, where the chief was the ancestor of the Mac Alannair, or the simple "head of a house," during the independence of the Hebridean princes. After their forfeiture, the Mac Alannair attached themselves to the powerful division of Uilleam Donald, called Ian do' or John the Great his founder, who lived in 1400, but they soon became independent, and under their chief, Loup, they maintained a respected position, among surrounding tribes, until they were subdued by the rising power of the Campbells who, at different times, subdued many others. In the statistical account of the parish, published by the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, in 1793, it is said that an acre then remained in the possession of a Mac Alannair.

In 1403, Ian do', then chief, was a person of some note, and was named Angus, and his grandson, Mac Alannair, who flourished in the sixteenth century.

A notable stroke of policy was made by James VI. in 1597, who passed an act called "The Act of the 15th of June 1597," which was to make the chiefs responsible for the conduct of their

CLANN ALASDAIR—THE MAC ALLASTERS.

MAC ALASDAIR, the patronymic of this clan, signifies "the son of Alexander," and the personage from whom it is derived, according to the Seanachai's, or highland genealogists, was a son of Angus mór, Lord of the Isles, who flourished in 1263.

This branch of the Mac Donalds settled in South Knapdale, in Ceantire, where the chief was in the situation of Ceann-tigh, or the simple "head of a house," during the independence of the Hebudean princes. After their forfeiture, the Mac Allasters attached themselves to the powerful division of Clan Donald, called Ian-mhór from John the Great its founder, who lived in 1400, but they soon became independent, and under their chief, Loup, they maintained a respectable position, among surrounding tribes, until they were reduced by the rising power of the Campbells who, at different times, broke up so many others. In the statistical account of the parish, furnished to the late Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, in 1796, it is said that not an acre then remained in the possession of a Mac Allaster.

In 1493, Ian du', then chief, was a person of some note: his son was named Angus, and his grandson was Alasdair Mac Alasdair, who flourished in the sixteenth century.

A notable stroke of policy was made by King James VI., in 1587, who passed an act called "The General Band," the object of which was to make the chiefs accountable to government for the

CLANN ALASDAIR—THE MAC ALLASTERS.

peaceable behaviour of their clansmen, and the "broken men" who lived on their lands. It was, indeed, only adopting a well-known Celtic practice which the highlanders observed among themselves with excellent effect. In the long roll of those who were thus held responsible, appears "the Laird of Loup."

In 1605, all the principal chiefs in the Isles and west highlands were summoned to make their personal appearance at Kilkerran, now Campbelton, in Argyleshire, before Lord Scone, Comptroller of Scotland, and there exhibit the title deeds to their lands—acknowledge obedience to his majesty, and give sureties for their future allegiance. Non-compliance with this mandate was to be considered an act of rebellion, for which the usual penalty was immediate attack by fire and sword. To enforce the compliance of the highlanders on this occasion, all the fencible men of the western counties and burghs were ordered to muster at Kilkerran, with forty day's provisions; and, that none might escape the threatened vengeance, all boats were to be put in possession of Lord Scone. These severe measures had, however, very little of the desired effect.

The principal seat of the chiefs was formerly at Ard Phadriuc, on the south-side of Loch Tarbet; latterly they resided at Loup, whence they received their usual designation. Sommerville Mac Allaster, of Kennox, is the representative of the old chiefs. The nearest cadet was Mac Alasdair, of Tarbet, and this family were constables of the castle of that name, situated on Loch Fine, and built by Robert the Bruce: a place which appears to have been of great strength, but is now in complete ruin. The clan held other posts of honour and responsibility, for, in 1481, we find Charles Mac Allaster was steward of Cean-tire.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of Mac Allaster of Loup are—an eagle displayed gules, beak and legs sable, in dexter chief point, a galley, sails furled, oars in action of the last, and in sinister

CLANN ALASDAIR—THE MAC ALLASTERS.

chief point, a cross croslet fitchee, of the first, on a field argent, all within a bordure ingrailed of the second. Crest, a dexter-hand, holding a dirk in pale, both proper, motto "Fortiter."

Mac Allaster of Glen-Barr, carries his insignia differently.

The SUAICHEANTAS is that borne by all branches of Clan Donald—Fraoch gorm, common heath, *Erica vulgaris*.

The figure represents an emigrant about to bid farewell to his native hills, and he appears sufficiently doleful, as one in such a situation might well be. Much sympathy has been excited by the clearing out of the highland tenantry, and undoubtedly great injustice and cruelty have been shewn towards them by many unfeeling landlords and factors in the process of ejection; at the same time, it is easy to believe that when the abolition of the patriarchal system, in 1748, dissolved the ties of clanship, and compelled the lairds to live in other society, and support their rank by other means, the tenants found themselves in a new and uncomfortable position. Their natural protectors were gone — military duty and local servitudes were no longer accepted in lieu of money rent, and the dispirited highlanders, unsuited for their altered circumstances, and resenting treatment by which they often found themselves in less estimation than sheep, in many cases, voluntarily left a country in which they could not again find the same delight, and emigration agents found it an advantageous pursuit to foster the spirit of discontent.

In saying thus much, we must not be understood as approving either of the system of removing the native tenantry or the mode in which their expulsion was, in many instances, so lamentably effected; for we agree in opinion with the late Sir John Sinclair, President of the Board of Agriculture, that sheep might have been introduced without any necessity for driving out the people.

There is nothing peculiar about the dress: it is such as the people wore fifty or sixty years ago.

CLANN ALASDAIR—THE MAC ALLASTERS.

We are always pleased to see the highland gentlemen wearing the dress of their country, for which it is so well adapted, not merely from an antiquarian predilection for the ancient garb, honoured as it is. We view it as encouraging a tasteful and economical manufacture which the highlanders have every facility for producing without extraneous aid. The wool can be had in abundance, and the hills and valleys abound with herbs and shrubs, from which they have the ability to extract dyes of beautiful variety, whilst the abundance of water power is a recommendation of no slight weight, for the establishment of so excellent a branch of national industry. The propriety of encouraging so suitable a manufacture among a pastoral and agricultural people is so obvious, that it is matter of surprise the object has been overlooked. A kilt will wear so long, that a committee of the Highland Society, which originated with the Chisholm, is now making exertions to excite the highlanders to adopt a plan, by which so great a saving to the poorer classes would accrue.

Keith, Mac Donald Mac Allaster, of Inistrynich, Esq. is one of those who wears the costume of his fathers, and encourages others to do so likewise, and he otherwise displays those feelings and practice which constitute the virtue of patriotism.



R. B. M. Jan. pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

MAC ARTHUR.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graft.



CLANN ARTAIR—THE MAC ARTHURS.

THE condition of clans has, in many cases, fluctuated very considerably. Some originally of little note have attained an important position among their countrymen, whilst others, who at one time lorded it over extensive districts and a numerous people, have become reduced to a state of comparative obscurity, or have been finally merged in the race of their more powerful neighbours. Different circumstances operated to effect these changes; the more usual were the fortunes of war, and internal misunderstanding. The system of clanship was well suited to the preservation of a balance of power, or a degree of equality among the different tribes; but a continuation of feuds would weaken a clan and render it an easy prey to the ambitious.

It was the policy of the Scottish government, too weak to enforce its laws on a fiercely independent people, to engage one clan to subdue another by granting a commission of fire and sword, that is, a licence to attack the obnoxious party, slay them in the field, burn their houses, and harry their cattle—taking their lands as a reward for the service! The effect of such proceedings will be easily perceived:—they account for the reverses in the circumstances of many clans.

The Mac Arthurs are a branch of the great Clan Campbell, and trace their descent from the original stock. They, indeed long disputed the seniority with the powerful family of Argyle.

CLANN ARTAIR—THE MAC ARTHURS.

In the reign of Alexander III., 1249—86, the Campbells presented two great divisions: those of Mac Chaillain mór and Mac Artair, and the latter maintained their right to the chiefship, and were, in fact, at the head of the clan; a position which they retained until the time of James I., who ascended the throne in the year 1406.

Mac Artair espoused the cause of Robert the Bruce, and was rewarded by ample gifts of the forfeited estates of Mac Dugal. The chief was also appointed captain of the castle of Dunstaffnage, and the clan was in possession of such an extensive district as to rival that powerful house, which had so fearlessly opposed the royal champion of Scotland's independence.

John Mac Artair was beheaded by James I., and his lands were forfeited, since which time the Mac Chailain mór branch have held the chiefship, and gradually acquired the vast importance which they formerly held and still possess. The above John is described as being a great prince and leader of a thousand men.

In 1275, Cheristine, only daughter of Allan Mac Ruairi' granted a charter, "Arthuro filio domini Arthuro Campbell militis de terris de Mudewarde, Ariseg et Mordower, et insulis de Egge et Rumme.' At subsequent periods the Mac Arthurs obtained Stra' chur in Cowal, from which they are designated, and they also held portions of Glenfalloch and Glendochart.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS appropriate to this clan must anciently have been that carried by the Campbells; but they have long borne insignia peculiar to themselves, *viz.* azure a cross moline, argent between three antique or eastern crowns, or. Crest, two laurel branches in orle, proper.

The SUAICHEANTAS, also, must have been the same as that borne by the Campbells, which is given in Parts I. and XIII.

Mac Arthur of Miltoun and Ascog bore different arms, which

CLANN ARTAIR—THE MAC ARTHURS.

are quarterly ; first and fourth azure, a cross moline between three antique crowns or ; second and third, or, a fesse checky azure, and argent within a bordure sable, charged with eight mascles of the third. Crest, a greyhound couchant, within two branches of bay tree, proper. Motto, "Fide et opera." The coat armour of the Mac Arthurs of England deviates very considerably from these, whence it would appear that they are not of the same race.

The seat of the Mac Arthurs of Stra' chur, is on the side of Loch Awe. Many of this name are still to be found about Dunstaffnage, who have long been merely tenants to the Campbells.

The figure wears the ancient yellow or saffron colour garment, in which a former figure has been pourtrayed. This was the peculiar distinction of the Gaëlic grandees, and, indeed, when it is considered that it was formed of linen, and contained twenty-four, or perhaps, thirty yards, it will be seen that it could not have been a common article of dress.

In a MS. History of the Gordons, preserved in the Library of the Advocates, at Edinburgh, there is a curious passage, which shows that it was well known as the dress of the Daoine-uasal, or gentlemen in the north, in the end of the sixteenth century, about which time Martin, in his description of the western islands, 1698, says it had been laid aside:—"Angus, the son of Lauchlan Mackintosh, chief of the Clan Chattan, with a great party, attempts to surprise the castle of Ruthven, in Badenoch, belonging to Huntly (Earl of), in which there was but a small garison ; but finding this attempt could neither by force nor fraude have successe, he retires a little to consult how to compasse his intent. In the meantime one creeps out under the shelter of some olde ruins and levels, with his piece at one of the Clan Chattan, cloathed in a yellow war-coate, which among them is the badge of the chieftains or heads of clans, and piercing his bodie with a bullet, strikes him to

CLANN ARTAIR—THE MAC ARTHURS.

the grounde, and retires with gladnes into the castle. The man killed was Angus himselfe, whom his people carrie away, and conceills his deathe for manie yeires, pretending he was gone beyond the seas."

All trades and professions, by the rule of Celtic society, went from father to son and a long line of hereditary pipers to the Mac Donalds of the Isles were Mac Arthurs, of whom several amusing anecdotes are given in the interesting work on the piobaireachd music, by Mr. Angus Mac Kay, piper to her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. The last of the race, who composed many pieces highly esteemed by judges of these national melodies, died in London, having been long piper to the Highland Society.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY
VOLUME I
PUBLISHED BY J. B. BENTLEY
1857



B.R.M. Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

ROSE

London, Ackermann & Co 96 Strand.

Printed by Colnag.

B.R.Mc Ian, pinxit.

ROSE

London, Ackermann & Co 96 Strand.

Printed by Colver.

CLANN NA ROSAICH—THE ROSES.

THE Roses of Kilravock, although their residence lay in "the barbarous north," have enjoyed their property through a descent of nineteen generations.

It was a strange propensity of the old genealogists to derive most of the highland families from Ireland, and it is remarkable that they were prone also to bring them from England, or give them a Saxon origin, even although the name be plainly Gaëlic. The person who furnished the account of this family for Sir Robert Douglas's "Baronage" is inclined to adopt this last opinion, because he found the same charges borne in the coat armour as are carried by the Roos's, or Roses, of that country—a very summary and rash, but frequent method of conclusion. With due respect for the noble science of heraldry, its professors indulged their fancies too much in tracing similarities of names, and adapting punning devices for them, to induce us to expect an identity where there was no connection.

Ros, in Gaëlic, signifies a promontory, and it is applied to a headland, either seaward—as it projects into a lake or into a plain, and from whatever place the unknown founder of this clan may have acquired the appellation, or however it may have become softened into Rose, the only probability is, that dwelling in such a locality, he would naturally be styled "de Ros." Ros is, indeed, a rose; but it is by no means likely that any kelt or clan would accept an appellation so little significant and so effeminate.

The Rosses, or Roses, were in other parts of Scotland as early

CLANN NA ROSAICH—THE ROSES.

as the time of King David I.; but the documentary history of the Kilravock family commences in the reign of Alexander II., at which time they held the lands of Geddes, in the county of Inverness, Hugh Rose appearing as a witness to the foundation of the Priory of Beaulieu, 1219. His son and successor, Hugh, marrying Mary, daughter of Sir Andrew de Bosco, of Redcastle, who inherited the barony of Kilravock through her mother, he obtained that addition to his possessions, the deed of conveyance being confirmed by charter from John Baliol, in 1293. He was succeeded by his son William, who married Morella, daughter of Alexander de Doun, by whom he had two sons; Andrew, the second, ancestor of the Rosses of Auchlossan, in Mar, and Hugh, his successor, who, in a deed of agreement respecting the Prior of Urquhart and the Vicar of Dalcross, is styled "nobilis vir Hugo Rose, dominus de Kilravock." His son Hugh married Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm, constable of the castle of Urquhart, by whom he received a large accession of lands in Strath Nairn, &c. He left a son, Hugh, who was succeeded by his son John, who was served heir to his father in 1431, and procured a charter de novo of all his lands, a feudal provision for the better security of property against adverse claims, so often preferred in those troublous times, and frequently as pretexts to cover the outrages consequent on feuds. The wife of this chief was Isabella, daughter of Cheyne, laird of Esslemont, in Aberdeenshire. Hugh, son of this marriage, built the old tower of Kilravock, in 1460, and it is related as somewhat marvellous that he finished it within the year.

The "Barons of Kilravock," or Kilraik, as it is pronounced, intermarried with the first families in the north, and filled various situations of high trust and honour.

The castle is an old picturesque building, situated on the bank of the river Nairn. It is still inhabited, and contains some old armour, portraits, and family relics.

CLANN NA ROSAICH—THE ROSES.

There is scarcely any family whose charter chest is more amply stored with documents, not only of private importance, but of great antiquarian interest, and we are happy to learn that a history of this distinguished clan may soon be expected from the pen of Cosmo Innes, Esq., a gentleman eminently qualified for the task.

Bonds of manrent, or contracts of friendship, were frequently made between different clans, and others, by which the parties bound themselves to "tak oppin upricht pairt in all and sundrie thair causis and querells," as is expressed in one between Kilravock, Lord Forbes, the Mac Intosh, and others, 1467, in which they "maid to uther the greit bodilye aith," touching "the haly Evangell," and declaring, that whoever should break any of the conditions should be held mansworn, renouncing the faith of Christ, and never to be received as a witness, "ne ly in kirk, nor Cristin berrial." In a deed of submission, executed in settlement of a dispute between one of the chiefs and two of his neighbours, about 1560, he facetiously signs himself "Hutcheon Rose, of Kilravock, an honest man, ill guided between you baith."

In 1704, this clan was accounted able to muster five hundred men, but Marshal Wade estimated their strength, in 1725, at three hundred only, and then he believed them to be well affected to his Majesty.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for Rose are, or, a boar's head couped, gules, between three water bougets, sable. Crest, a harp, azure; motto, "Constant and True."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, is Ros-mhairi fiadhaich, Wild Rosemary—*Andromeda media*.

The figure is represented at work with the cas-crom, or foot-plough, an ancient agricultural implement, now seldom to be seen. The artist has well shown both the position of the man while at work, and the form of this primitive instrument. Forcing the head into the earth, to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, it is pushed along, and about

CLANN NA ROSAICH—THE ROSES.

10 or 12 inches in breadth of the soil is raised by the shaft, which forms a powerful lever, and is very dexterously, and with great exactness, thrown to the left. One man can turn over as much in a day, with the *cas-crom*, as four men could accomplish with the spade; and its chief utility is in the workman being able to avoid the stones, which in most highland grounds would disable a plough. Ten or twelve men are sometimes employed in this operation, which is one of the most picturesque exhibitions. "They arrange themselves in a line at the bottom of the hill, with their backs to the acclivity, and with surprising rapidity turn over the rough soil, forming an extended cut or trench, like a plough furrow. This is repeated as they gradually ascend the hill backwards, and the land so laboured is very productive."*

The dress is modern—such as worn by a respectable farmer. The pattern of the tartan is well made out in the kilt, or *feile-beag*, and it is a very pleasing specimen of the darker sort.

The day before the battle of Culloden, Prince Charles dined at Kilravock Castle, with the laird and his lady, on which occasion his manners and deportment were described by his host as most engaging. Having walked out with Mr. Rose, before sitting down, he observed several persons engaged in planting trees, on which he remarked, "How happy, Sir, you must feel, to be thus peaceably employed in adorning your mansion, whilst all the country round is in such commotion." Kilravock was a firm supporter of the Hanoverian family; but his adherence was not solicited, nor his principles alluded to, by his Highness. Next day, the Duke of Cumberland called at the castle gate, and when Kilravock went to receive him, he bluffly observed, "So, you had my cousin Charles here yesterday." Kilravock replied, that he could not prevent the visit. "Oh!" says the Duke, as he turned away, without alighting, "you did perfectly right."

* Scottish Gaël, II., 91.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became one of the most populous in the Union.



LONDON,
ACKERMANN & CO. 96, STRAND.
EDINBURGH,
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK
DUBLIN, JOHN CUMMING.

BOUND BY
OWBOTEHAM,
Rubber Bookbinder,
Castle St. East,
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L. Dickinson, Lith.

CUMIN.

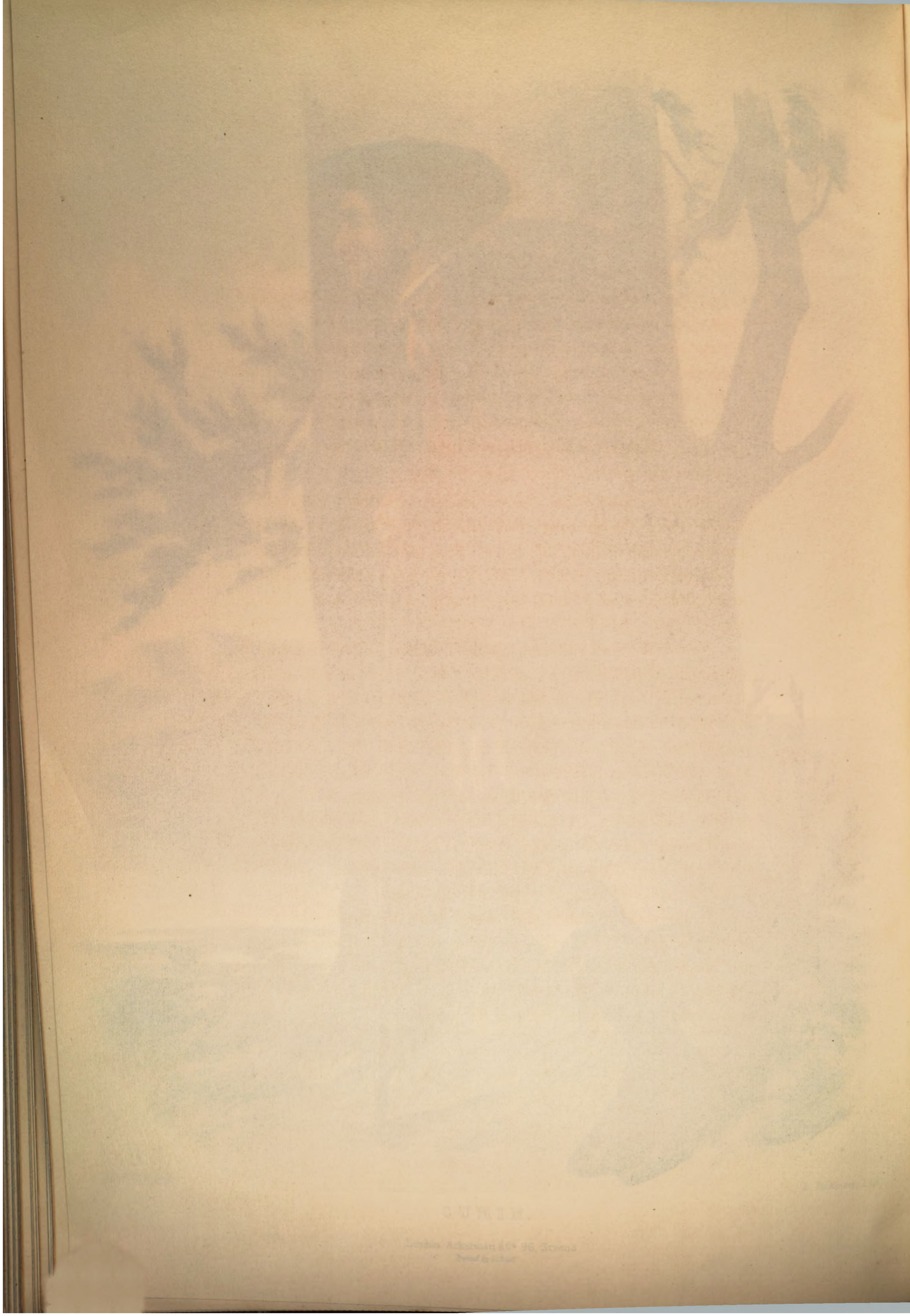
London. Ackerman & Co 96, Strand.

Printed by C. G. & Co.

CLANN CHUIMEIN—THE CUMINS.

MANY Scottish Clans who do not follow the accepted traditions of the medieval bards, and claim an Irish origin, labour to prove a Norman descent. Both have been assigned to the Cumins by different writers, but the assertion may be made with equal confidence and more probability, that this clan is at origin a Gaelic race.

Among the earlier instances of the occurrence of this name in the annals of Caledonia, are those of Cumu Abbat of the famed Icolmkill, or Iona, who died in the year 537; and of another, who filled the more distinguished office, in 657, and bore, from his complexion, the appellation abba, in Gaelic, bann, or fair, and it would seem that, in one or the other, the church was dedicated, from which K.I. Cumins, the original appellation of Fort Augustus, in Invernesshire, was derived. The traditionary account places them at a period before the reach of other record, in Badenach, of which they became the powerful lords, and from whence they were at last expelled, after severe contention, by the clan Vurich, or Macphersons, in the time of Robert the Bruce. Genealogists adhering to written documents, do not recognise these assertions, but inform us that the first possessions which they obtained in Scotland were in the County of Roxburgh, during the reign of David I.; and the orthography of Cumyn, we are told, is most correct.



C. U. M. H.

London: Asher & Co. 25, Strand.
Printed by J. W. Smith.

CLANN CHUIMEIN—THE CUMINS.

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Among the earlier instances of the occurrence of this name in the annals of Caledonia, are those of Cumin Abbat of the famed Icolmkil, or Iona, who flourished in the year 597; and of another, who filled the same distinguished office, in 657, and bore, from his complexion, the adjunct *albus*, in gaëlic, *bàn*, or fair; and it would seem that, to one or the other, the church was dedicated, from which Kil Chuimein, the original appellation of Fort Augustus, in Invernesshire, was derived. The traditionary account places them at a period before the reach of other record, in Badenach, of which they became the powerful lords, and from whence they were at last expelled, after severe contention, by the clan Vurich, or Macphersons, in the time of Robert the Bruce. Genealogists adhering to written documents, do not recognise these assertions, but inform us that the first possessions which they obtained in Scotland were in the County of Roxburgh, during the reign of David I.; and the orthography of Comyn, we are told, is most correct.

CLANN CHUIMEIN.

The tragical death of John the Red Cumin, who was killed by Robert the Bruce, before the high-altar of the minor friars' monastery at Dumfries, must be familiar to all readers of national history : in his son, terminated the male line of the chief family ; and, about the same time, the collateral branch, who held the Earldom of Buchan, also became extinct.

From Sir Robert Cumin, fourth son of John, Lord of Badenach, who died about 1275, are descended the Cumins of Altyr, Logie, Auchry, Relugas, &c., all families of great respectability in the north of Scotland.

The Cumins of Altyr, the chiefs of the ancient clan, have charters extending to the time of King David Bruce, who reigned from 1329 to 1369, by which many lands and various privileges were conferred upon them :—one of the latter is an exemption, granted by King James V., for the chief, his kin, clansmen, and friends from attending the Sheriff Court of Moray.

The power of the Cumins was effectually crushed by King Robert Bruce, but not without the most vigorous resistance. So formidable was the opposition which this clan offered to his authority, that, it was with great difficulty he could repress the aggressions of these intractable and powerful barons ; but the sanguinary engagement at Inverury, in which the king, although very ill, took the field in person, obtained the victory, and ravaged the possessions of the Earl of Buchan and his numerous confederates, effectually checked their turbulent and ambitious career.

Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, in his valuable poetical life of "The Bruce," wherein he chronicles the checquered events of that monarch's life, gives a graphic detail of this engagement, and the consequent operations. This venerable historian, whose versification will bear comparison with that of Chaucer, whom he preceded somewhat in point of time, describes the battle with curious

THE CUMINS.

particularity, and tells us that, when the small folk saw their lords retiring, they took to rapid flight, when the king

“ Chaisyt tham with all thair mayn ;
And sum thai tuk and sum has slayn.
The remanand war fleand ay ;
Quha had gud hors gat best away.”

Buchan fled to England, and the whole district was burnt.

“ And heryit was in sic manner,
That efter that wele fifty yer,
Men menyit “ the herschip of Bouchane.”

In the neighbouring churchyard of Bourtie, lies an effigy of a warrior, which is said to be the memorial of one of the Cumins, who was slain in this battle.

The Cumins are numerous in Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray-shires ; but a considerable number changed their names to Farquharson, as being descendants of Ferquhard, son of Alexander, the sixth of Altyr, who lived in the middle of the fifteenth century.

They were induced to do this, from a feeling very strong in those of Celtic race, in consequence of being prevented, for some reason, from burying their relatives in the family cemetery. It is from them that the Farquharsons of Balfluig, Haughton, and others in the County of Aberdeen, are descended.

Mac Intosh, of Tirini, lived near the residence of Cumin, Lord of Badenach, and his lady having been presented by Mac Intosh with a bull and twelve cows, Cumin began to consider himself too near so powerful a chief. He, therefore, resolved to humble his neighbour, and, inviting him to his castle, he treacherously murdered Mac Intosh and his company. They seem to have been rather an offensive race ; for Alexander Mac Pherson, called the revengeful, slew nine principal men of the Cumins, in a cave to which they had retired for shelter, in requital for their repeated depredations.

CLANN CHUIMEIN—THE CUMINS.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of the Cumins, or Cumings, as the name is now spelt, are azure, three garbs, or. Crest, a lion rampant, holding a dagger in his dexter paw, proper. Supporters, two wild horses, argent. Motto, "courage."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, is Lus mhic Chuimein, Cumin plant, *Cuminum*.

Sir William Cumin Gordon, of Altyre and Gordonston, County of Elgin, Bart., is the representative of the ancient Lords of Badenach, and inherits the estates and honours of the extinct Baronetage of Gordonston.

The figure represents a shepherd, whose dress, being modern and similar to some of the previous illustrations, requires no particular description. The utility of an ample plaid, as convenient shelter from the rough weather experienced in an alpine district, is evident. The broad bonnet also defended the face from sun and rain, whereas the "Glengarry" leaves it exposed to both, and seems contrived by some who wear it, in what is thought the smartest form, to carry the wet down the neck.



R.R. Mac Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC DONALD of KEPPACH.

London. Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graft.



R.R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

J. Dickinson, lith.

MAC DONALD of KEPPACH.

London. Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graf.

SIOL MAC MHIC RAONUILL—THE MAC DONALDS OF GARAGACH AND KEPPACH.

IN the letter-press accompanying the illustrations of the Mac-Donalds, Lords of the Isles, the Glengarry, the Clan Ranald, and Glenco branches of this numerous and distinguished race, their origin and descent has been given. It is from John, who swayed his princely power over the west highlanders in the end of the fourteenth century, and who married Margaret, daughter of Robert II. that the house of Keppach is descended. The youngest son, Alasdair who in a deed of 1398, is styled "*Magnificus vir et potens*," became Lord of Lochaber, and from him the clan is designated *Sliochd Alasdair Carraich*. It was Colla Mac Gillieaspuig, who lived in the end of the seventeenth century, who first changed the orthography of the name to Mac Donell, by the persuasion of Glengarry, Lord Aros.

This clan assisted their kinsman, Donald Ballach, in the formidable descent he made on Inverlochai', where he defeated the royal forces, anno 1431, in consequence of which the lordship of Lochaber was forfeited and bestowed on Mac Intosh, Captain of Clan Chattan, who had strenuously opposed the ambitious attempts of the Lords of the Isles. The Mac Donalds of Keppach, however, neither moved from Lochaber nor acknowledged a feudal grant of superiority, which was incompatible with the patriarchal rule, but with Celtic tenacity maintained their territorial right. A feud was, therefore, kindled, which burned with more or less ardour, during nearly three centuries, the Mac Donalds at times submitting as tenants, but more frequently

defending their possessions by force of arms. Had not Mac Intosh proceeded with too much severity in the exaction of rent, the friendship of "kindly tenantry" might have subsisted with advantage to both clans; but, irritated by the denial of his authority, in 1688, he determined to compel the stubborn Lochabrians to submit to his demands or leave the country. In pursuance of this resolution he took the field with his clan, and to insure success as well as invest his operations with a legal character, he procured a company of regular troops, under the command of Mackenzie of Suddie. With this armament he proceeded to Brae Lochaber, where he encamped on the height of Maol rua', near the residence of Keppach. They were speedily attacked by the Mac Donalds, who after a resolute contention, gained a decisive victory—Suddie being slain, and the Mac Intosh taken prisoner! The chief was soon after liberated, chiefly, it is said, through the influence of the Mac Phersons, who had marched to the scene of action, although too late to take part in the battle; but he suffered a deep mortification in being taken captive by his own tenants, and owing his freedom to a clan with whom he was then on disagreeable terms. It may occasion surprise to read of settling private disputes by levying open war, so late as the reign of William III.; but it appears this is the last instance of a clan conflict of any importance having taken place.

These Mac Donalds joined Ian Muidartaich, and were present in the celebrated battle of Blar lenne, 1544, and they naturally took part with those of their own race in frequent warlike operations.

The signal defeat of the Earl of Argyle, in 1645, took place at Inverlochai', in the neighbourhood of Keppach, and Ian Lòm, a celebrated poet of this clan acted as guide to the Marquis of Montrose in his march to the triumphant attack on the Campbells. This man was a remarkable character and is highly celebrated in highland tradition. There was a tribe of Mac Dugals, who were followers

THE MAC DONALDS OF GARAGACH AND KEPPACH.

of Keppach, and seem to have possessed great ferocity of character. Having, from some cause, imbibed a spirit of deep hostility to their chief, Alasdair Mac Dhonuill ghlais, they barbarously murdered him, and no one seemed to have any inclination to bring the daring miscreants to justice, when Ian Lòm determined that so barbarous and afflictive a deed should not be unrevenged. With this object he travelled far and wide, in order to rouse some of the chiefs to take the task in hand ; but it was only after great exertions that he could prevail on Sir James Mac Donald of the Isles to do so, who sent a body of men to Brae Lochaber, who attacked the Mac Dugals in their dwellings, and after a desperate struggle slew nine of the murderous band. Their heads were forthwith cut off and sent to the Privy Council, as evidence of their fate ; and as the party who conveyed the ghastly charge was passing along the great glen of Caledonia they washed the bloody trophies in a little fountain, which has ever since been called, "The Well of the Heads." Over it the late Glengarry had a monument erected, on which are inscriptions in different languages, commemorative of this revolting transaction, which it might have been in better taste to leave untold.

The first powder spent in the cause of king James, in 1745, was at Drochait Ard, in Keppach's country, by Mac Donald, of Tierndrish, a gentleman of the clan, who began the war at his own discretion, by intercepting two companies of the Royals, whom he disarmed with eleven men only, and marched them as prisoners to Glenfinan, where he joined Prince Charles before his standard had been unfurled ! This flag, distinguished from its colour as the Brattach bhàn, or white banner, was brought to the field by Sir Thomas Sheridan, one of the Prince's favourite councillors, who gave it to Donald, Keppach's brother. This respected ensign was carried by the clans alternately, and the day before the victory of Falkirk, 17 January, 1746, he had again the honour of bearing it, on which

occasion, the Prince being near him during the fatigue of a review, Mac Donald presented him with an apple, which was graciously accepted.

Alasdair Mac Coll was the chief who commanded the clan in this ill-fated expedition. He had been an officer in the service of France, and, as "he joined the French skill to the highland intrepidity and fierceness," he was esteemed one of the best officers in the army. He and his clan well supported their acquired renown in many arduous positions throughout the insurrection. At Culloden, the chief was slain, and the depositions of his clansmen given to prove that he was killed before the act of attainder was passed, are evidence that, contrary to the general opinion, which represents the Mac Donalds, in resentment of the indignity of having been placed on the left wing, as determinately refusing to fight; the Keppach regiment did attack with characteristic ardour, when its chivalrous Colonel fell by a shot through the right breast. In this unfortunate battle, sections of some other clans were under his banner, there was a company of Mac Gregors, some Mac Intoshes and Mac Nab of Iniseo'an.

The houses, corn-stacks, woods, &c. were meantime burnt, and the cattle driven away; some of the scorched trunks of trees still remaining impressive mementos of the unhappy '46; and it will show the wanton barbarity with which the highlanders were treated after their discomfiture, to state that two of this clan, who went to Fort William to deliver up their arms expecting to obtain the offered pardon and protection, were unceremoniously hanged, on a spot still pointed out near the mill!

Raonull òg, in 1752, petitioned for a restitution of his property, and compensation for losses, proving, as above, the death of his father; he subsequently entered the army, and served in the Fraser Fencibles, each company of which was commanded by a chief, and he distinguished himself very highly at the siege of Quebec, where he

THE MAC DONALDS OF GARAGACH AND KEPPACH.

was wounded. The respectable family now residing in Keppach, are nearly related to the line of chiefs, but the representative is now in America.

The present house is not on the site of the old castle which stood on a point of land, steeply shelving to the impetuous Roy on one side, and the equally rapid Spean on the other. In the hollow beneath we have seen the trees loaded with apples, pears, and other fruit, delicious as those of more southern climates.

Among the more celebrated individuals of this clan, is Shela Mac Donald, daughter of Gillieaspuig Mac Alasdair buidh, sixteenth chief, who became wife of Gordon of Baldornie in Aberdeenshire. She was a poetess of great merit, and an elegant performer on the harp, so long disused by the highlanders, and tradition assigns to her the improvisatorial gift.

The force which Keppach could bring to the field was estimated by Lord President Forbes at 300.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are those appropriate to the Mac Donalds, as given in previous numbers, with the requisite difference or mark of cadency.

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, is likewise the same—Fraoch gorm, common Heath, *Erica vulgaris*.

The PIOBAIREACHD composed on the murder of the chief, is an affecting lament, called “Ceapach na fasaich,” or the desolation of Keppach. Another called “Blar Mhaol rua’,” composed on the defeat of Mac Intosh, is, of course, a Failté or Salute.

The figure which illustrates this tribe of “Sìol Chuinn” is dressed, with the exception of the Glengarry bonnet, in good style for a modern highlander. The coat was painted from one in the possession of Mr. Angus Mac Donald of Inch, a genuine Celt of stalwart stature, and a worthy member of this clan, whose thighs are unaccustomed to the restraint of inexpressibles. It belonged to a

relation of his, who lived fifty or sixty years ago. The tartan is from a fragment in this gentleman's possession likewise, which was cut from a plaid, formerly preserved in Moyhall, the seat of the chief of Mac Intosh. It was left there by Prince Charles, to whom it had been given by the Keppach of '45, so that it is accounted the true sett, appropriate to these Mac Donalds.

There was a celebrated Cearnach of this clan, a sort of Rob Roy in his way, of whom several anecdotes are preserved, one of which it may be amusing to relate. He was called Ranald, and was distinguished by the epithet mòr, from his great strength and stature. He had excited the wrath of the Camerons, by the slaughter of some of that tribe, and he betook himself for safety to an island in Loch Laggan. On one occasion, Lochiel, passing along the margin of the lake, with a creach or prey of cattle, the product of a Morayshire foray, Ranald, being much in want of provisions, let fly an arrow, which brought down one of the drove. Lochiel's retainers, burning with resentment of so daring an outrage, begged he would allow them to make a curach, or wicker boat of the dun cow's hide, in which they might get to the island and bring off the rascal's head. "No, no," said Lochiel; "no such thing, if Ranald had so wished, he could have shot me as easily as the dun cow, we will leave him and her too," and so he proceeded homewards with his men, leaving Mac Donald to feast on the supply which had so fortunately come in his way.



R. R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

SUTHERLAND.

London. Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

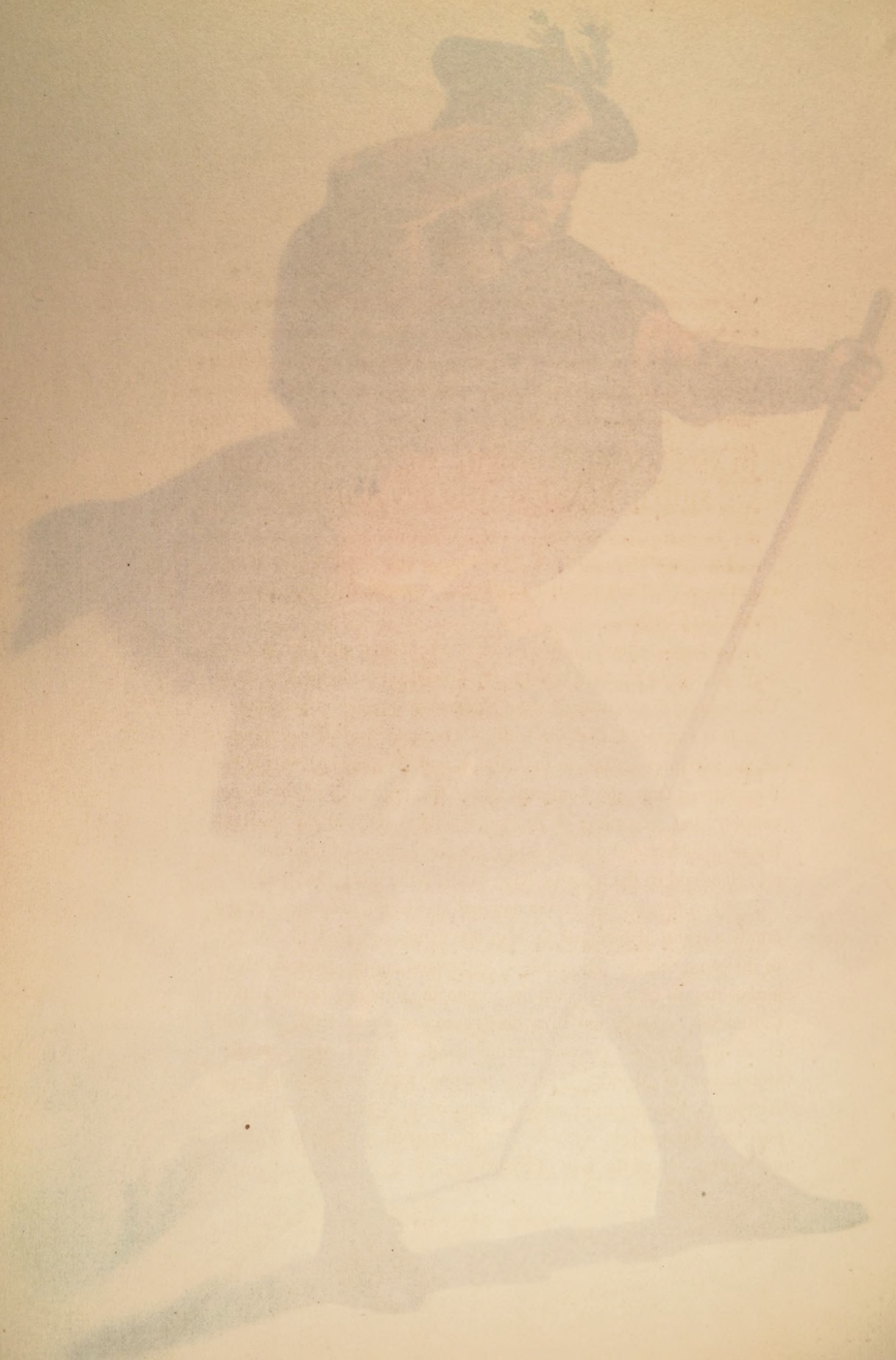
CLANN AN SHUTH

The northern
counties of Scotland
great clan Clatter

Cattarobh is now a name of the early period in Scotland, but it is certain, because distinguished

It is supposed, that the
of the highland Cattarobh as they arrived from the continent
century: but, according to general
house of Scotland was Freskin a
into Scotland in the reign of King William

When first noticed in the national
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to the same origin. The lands in Scotland
authorities, to have been acquired upon
Caithness, in 1107, and by a deed, preserved
preserved, Freskin was a certain
archdeacon of Moray. That the original
afterwards, appears to have been
pass into England, in 1107, and
de Murrel, son of the Earl of Fife



WYLLIAMS AND

WYLLIAMS AND

CLANN AN CHATTAOBH; NO, AN CINNEADH SHUTHERLANICH—THE SUTHERLANDS.

THE northern part of Scotland, comprehending the present counties of Sutherland and Caithness, received its name from the great clan Chattan.

Cattaobh is now applied to the latter division only, for at a very early period in Scottish history, the district south of the Ord mountain, became distinguished by the Norwegian appellation Sudrland.

It is supposed, that the Catti of Germany were the progenitors of the highland Cattanich or Cattans, and the popular belief is that they arrived from the continent about the beginning of the second century; but, according to genealogies, the founder of the illustrious house of Sutherland was Freskin a Fleming, who is said to have come into Scotland in the reign of King William the lion; 1165—1214.

When first noticed in the national annals, the possessions of this family were in Moray, and those of that name are traced, in No. XI., to the same origin. The lands in Sutherland appear, from the above authorities, to have been acquired upon the forfeiture of the Earl of Caithness, in 1197, and by a deed, executed about 1211, and still preserved, Freskin conveys certain lands in that county to the archdeacon of Moray. That the original name was retained long afterwards, appears from several instances, as a *salvus conductus* to pass into England, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, granted in 1367, to William de Murref, son of the Earl of Sutherland, &c.

CLANN AN CHATTAOBH.

Allan the Thane, who lived in the time of Mac Beth, 1040—56, is placed by Sir Robert Gordon, in his elaborate history of the family as the first in its long and illustrious pedigree, and the title of Earl, whether conferred by Malcolm Ceann mòr, who reigned, 1057—92, or Alexander II. in 1228, is undoubtedly the oldest in the kingdom.

Abundant as are the materials for a history of this clan, it can only, consistent with our plan, be treated with great brevity. William, who succeeded to his hereditary honours and estate in 1275, married the eldest daughter of Robert the Bruce, whom he actively assisted with his clan, making several incursions on the English borders, in one of which, he took the castle of Roxburgh, burnt Durham, and spoiled the country. He signed that spirited assertion of national independence, which the Scottish nobility transmitted, in 1320, to the Pope, wherein it is maintained, that by their will the Bruce was placed on the throne, from which they would not hesitate to remove him, if he proved undeserving. This Earl died at a great age, having enjoyed his title seventy-seven years.

The Earls of Sutherland fought with characteristic bravery in the battles which were so frequently taking place between the Scots and English, and many of them fell in the fields of their fame. They were also embroiled in repeated internal feuds, which they were generally able to quell by their valour, or repress by their pacific influence. The clans Mac Kay and Sinclair were troublesome neighbours, and the Gunns, although not so numerous or important as the others, were the very Mac Gregors of the north.

Through several centuries the history of this clan displays a series of the most rancorous feuds, mutual slaughter and alternate spoliation. The Sutherland nobles in becoming intermixed with the quarrels of others, brought several small tribes into notice by their patronage, who otherwise might have lived in obscurity, and contributed to advance the interest of others who were of more consideration.

THE SUTHERLANDS.

The Thanes of Sutherland strenuously opposed the Danes and Norwegians, in their invasions of the north, defeating them at Drumlea, about the year 1031, and at Enbo, about 1259, where rude obelisks were raised to commemorate the events.

In 1517, an invasion of Sutherland, by the Mac Kays, took place, which led to a pitched battle at 'Torran du', in Strathfleit, in which the latter, after "a cruel fight, weill foughten on either side," sustained a sorrowful defeat, losing 216 slain on the field, and many others in the pursuit, the Sutherland men escaping with the loss of thirty-eight only. Donald and William Mac Kay led another expedition to retrieve their misfortune, which was met by their opponents, under the command of John Murray of Aberscors, at Loch Salachie, when, "after a sharp skirmish, both chieftains of the Strathnaver men were slain, with divers of their men, and the rest put to flight; neither was the victory pleasing to John Murray, for he lost there his brother John Roy Murray."

In 1522, John, chief of the Mac Kays, was completely overthrown at Lairg, and, submitting to his too powerful conquerors, gave a bond of manrent, or obligation of friendship, to Adam, then Earl of Sutherland. Donald, who succeeded John, taking advantage of the minority of the following earl, made an inroad on his possessions, 1542, burning and spoiling the country, but being intercepted, he was defeated at Ault an beà', and the booty recovered. Mac Kay acted with great valour, and, in his flight, turned on his pursuers, and killed William Sutherland, who first came up with him. The last battle between these clans took place about 1556, at Beann mòr, where the Mac Kays were again defeated, with the loss of upwards of 120 men.

The Sinclairs were determined enemies of the house of Sutherland, and they had influence to prevail with others to join in their aggressions. In the end of the 16th century, George, Earl of Caithness, their chief, when Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, was in ward-

CLANN AN CHATTAOBH.

ship with Earl Huntly, took possession of the lands, and proceeded to remove all those of the name of Murray ; but, in 1570, under the command of Uisdean, a determined leader, they threw themselves into Dornoch, their ancient property, where they bravely defended themselves in the castle after the town had been burnt, and obtained terms of capitulation. The life of excitement which these personages led will be seen by some farther account of "the troubles betwixt Sutherland and Catteyness."

In 1587, George Gordon of Marle, having offended the Earl of Caithness, he attacked him in his castle, where he stood out for some time ; but in attempting to swim across the river Helmsdale, he was shot by the bowmen. In retaliation, the Earl of Sutherland, in the spring of next year, sent 200 men into Caithness, who ravaged the parishes of Latheron and Dunbeath, and, on their return, the earl himself entered the county with a great force, slew many of the inhabitants, burned Wick, and devastated the country.

Both parties seemed desirous of having a pitched battle, but, meeting on opposite sides of the Helmsdale, there could be no regular engagement ; "yet they skirmished dayley, and divers were hurt on either syde with gunns and arrowes. The Southerland archers so galled the Catteyness armie that they forced them to remove their camp."

In 1589, the Earl of Caithness sent a great force into Sutherland on a similar predatory excursion, which returned with very little loss, but it was quickly followed by 300 men, under John Gordon of Bakies, who carried home a great booty, after considerable slaughter. In 1590, Caithness assembled his whole strength, and again invaded Sutherland, where, in a short time, he collected a great number of cattle and other property, which were driven before the captors as they were on the return homewards. Meantime, the inhabitants of Sutherland had assembled to the number of about 500, and followed the enemy until they came up with them at Clyne, when, although

THE SUTHERLANDS.

inferior in strength, they commenced the attack, and "there ensued a sharp conflict, fought with great obstinacy on either syde, till the night parted them. Of the Sutherland men, were slain John Murray and sixteen common soldiers; of the Catteyness men, were killed Nicholas Sutherland, the laird of Fors, his brother, and Angus Mac Tormot, with thirteen others—divers were hurt on either syde. The next morning timely, the Earl of Catteyness returned with all diligence to defend his own country," but he was too late for effecting his object; whilst engaged in this memorable foray, Uisdean Mackay entered Caithness, which he "wasted, spoiled, and burnt, even to the gates of Thurso," carrying off a rich creach. "Thus," says Sir Robert Gordon, "they infested one another with continual spoils and slaughters, until they were reconciled by the mediation of the Earl of Huntly, who caused them to meet at Strathbogie, and a final peace was concluded betwixt these parties, in the month of March, 1591."

Earl John, who died in 1514, left no issue, and he was succeeded by his sister Elizabeth, who had married Adam Gordon, of Aboyne, second son of Earl Huntly. In 1766, this most ancient title devolved on Elizabeth, twenty third in succession, who was then an orphan, when there arose a keen competition for the Earldom and estates between Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, Baronet, and George Sutherland, Esq. of Fors. After genealogical researches and legal scrutinies of unexampled length, the question was settled in her favour by the House of Lords, 1771, and this interesting representative of a race so illustrious, lived long to enjoy her proud distinctions. In 1785, she married the Right Honourable Viscount Trentham, afterwards Marquis of Stafford and Duke of Sutherland; but, jealous of the extinction of her own more ancient title, she chose to be distinguished as "the Duchess-Countess." She died in 1838, leaving her honours and vast estates to the present amiable and patriotic Duke.

CLANN AN CHATTAOBH—THE SUTHERLANDS.

Clanship does not permit the transmission of honours by the female line, hence the late Countess, although Ban a Mhorear Chattaobh, the lady of the great man *i. e.* Earl of Sutherland, could not be chief. William Sutherland of Killipheder, who died in 1832, at a great age, and enjoyed a small annuity from her Grace, was accounted eldest male descendant of the old Earls. John Campbell Sutherland, of Fors, in the county of Caithness, is now considered the real chief.

The principal seat is Dunrobin, a strong baronial edifice, beautifully situated on the margin of the sea, built by Earl Robert, about 1097, which his Grace is to re-edify in a princely style.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are gules, three stars within a bordure or, charged with a double tressure, flory counterflory, of fleur-de-lis, of the field, Crest, a cat, sejant proper. Supporters, two savages wreathed around their heads and waists with laurel, each holding a baton over the shoulder, proper. Motto "sans peur."

The SUAICHEANTAS or Badge, is Bealaidh chatti, the Cattans, vulgarly, Butchers Broom, *Ruscus occiliatus*.

The military force, of the Sutherlands was estimated at 2000, who supported with great zeal the Hanoverian succession. In 1779, the Duchess raised a fencible corps 1000 strong, which was completed in twelve days, and in 1793, another body of clansmen were raised, which is now the Sutherland highlanders, or 93rd regiment of the line.

The figure is that of a highlander, in modern costume of the clan tartan "breasting the bræ" against one of those violent snow-storms which frequently burst out in the highlands, and compel the anxious shepherd to look after his fleecy charge, lest they get buried in the deep wreaths which are formed in the mountain hollows.



LONDON,
ACKERMANN & CO. 96, STRAND.
EDINBURGH,
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
DUBLIN, JOHN GEMMING.



R. R. Mac Ian pinxit.

L. Dickinson lith.

MAC NICOL.

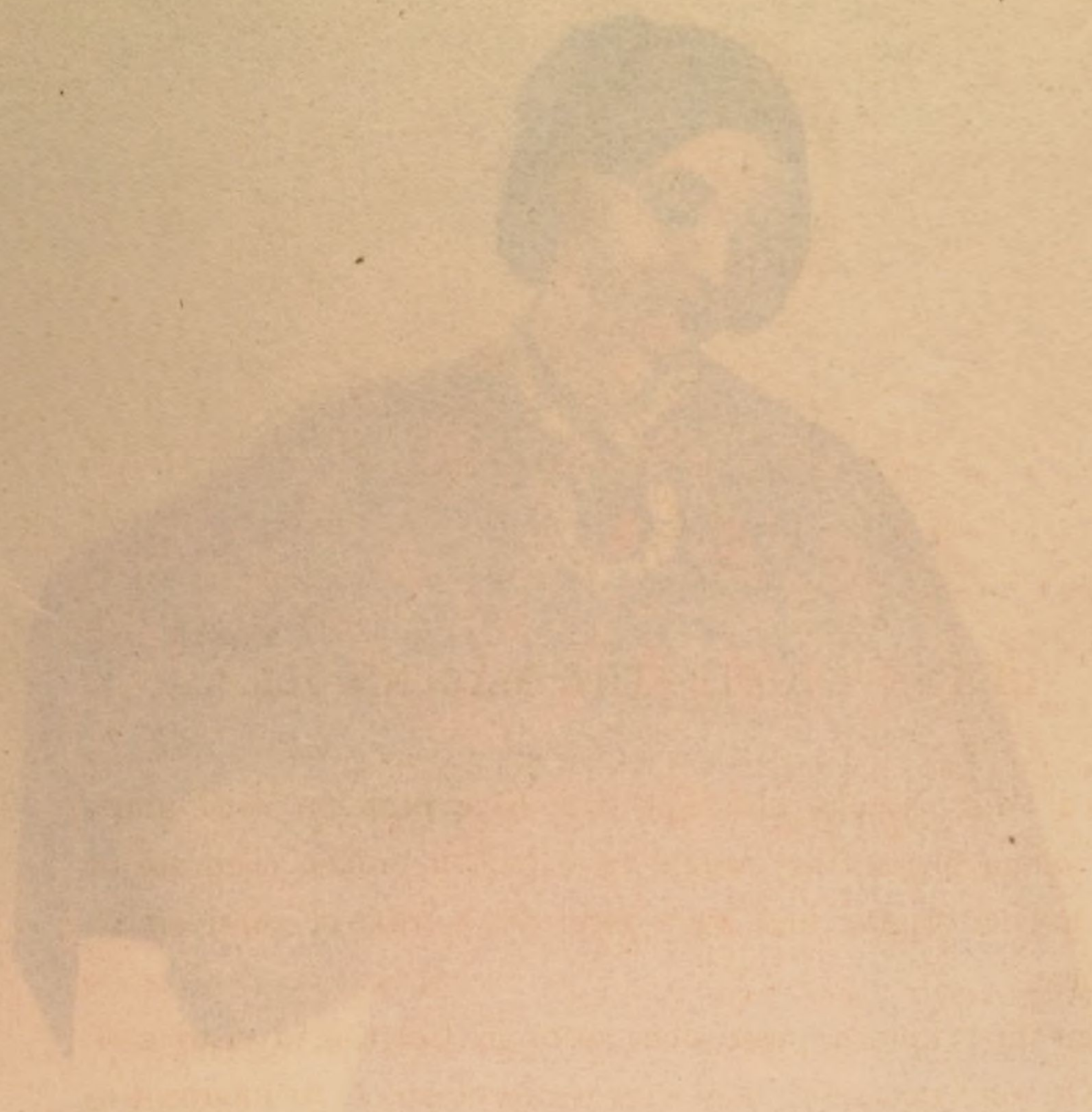
London. Published by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.

Printed by C. Graft

about the year 1500, the Mac Nicols, who were then lords of the island of Skye, gave them the adjacent lands of Argyll, and which they afterwards got a crown charter.

The individual then at the head of this clan is called Mac Ryeal, or Origel; but it is to be observed that the letters *r* and *o* are commutable; and it is not a little singular, that the highlanders are accustomed to pronounce invariably the latter as it were the former; thus, *crno* is rendered *crro*, &c.

About the beginning of the last century, the family of the chief terminated in a female, who married Thomas MacLeod of the Lewes, who obtained a crown charter of the king of Argyll, and other lands to the west of Ross, apparently those which had become vested in his wife. The clan, on this occasion, being in the patriarchal rule, or law of clanship, under the leading of the paternal male heir; and the Mac Nicols subsequently removed to the west of Skye, where their chief residence was at Rodin, a small situation, on the margin of the lake, about 1700.



CLANN NICAIL—THE MAC NICOLS.

THE Mac Nicols, although they have been for some time, what in olden phraseology would be called, a broken clan, are of ancient gælic origin, and were formerly a tribe of considerable importance.

Their first known possessions were in Coigach, a district of Ross. On one occasion, they were so fortunate as to intercept a band of marauders, who were driving along a large herd of cattle, which had been carried off from Sutherland, and having recovered the booty, in requital for such a service, the Thane of that county, it is said, gave them the adjacent lands of Assynt, on which they afterwards got a crown charter.

The individual then at the head of this clan is called Mac Rycul, or Grigul; but it is to be observed that the letters r and n are commutable; and it is not a little singular, that the highlanders are accustomed to pronounce invariably the latter as it were the former: thus, cnoc is sounded croc, &c.

About the beginning of the 14th century, the family of the chief terminated in a female, who married Torcuil Mac Leod of the Lewes, who obtained a crown charter of the district of Assynt, and other lands in the west of Ross, apparently those which had become vested in his wife. The clan, on this event, came by the patriarchal rule, or law of clanship, under the leading of the nearest male heir; and the Mac Nicails subsequently removed to the Isle of Skye, where their chief residence was at Scoirebreac, a beautiful situation, on the margin of the loch, close to Port Rhi.

CLANN NICAIL.

They seem to have been considerable benefactors to the religious establishment at the head of Loch Snisort, of which the ruins are still to be seen, on an island formed by the river, to which access is obtained by means of stepping stones. There is a small chapel on the south side of the chief building, which is still known as aite-adhlaic Mhic Nicail, or Nicolson's Aisle; and here lies an effigy of a warrior, dressed in the long quilted coat, or habergion; and the clogaid or conical helmet, represented in the figure of the Lord of the Isles, No. XI. It is to be regretted, that, with few exceptions, the inscriptions on those stones, numerous in the islands, are now illegible.

There were many Mac Nicails in Argyle, and several traditions are current respecting them, especially of one accounted a seer, or prophet, who went under the designation of "Gualan Crostadh," because he never looked behind him, from which habit he was also named an Teallsanach, or the philosopher; and of him, curious stories are told. One Gillieaspuig Mac Nicail was a notable cearnach. A widow's son having fallen into the hands of the Saighdearan dearg, or government troops, they were carrying him away when Gillieaspuig attacked them with such resolution, that he rescued the captive, slew one or two, and put the rest to flight, escaping himself with a stroke on the face which carried away his nose.

The following singular occurrence is related by some old people in Skye. One of the chiefs of this clan, called Mac Nicail mòr, from his great size, being engaged in a warm discussion with Mac Leod of Rasa, which was carried on in the English language, his servant coming into the room, imagined they were quarrelling, and drawing his sword, he gave Mac Nicail a deadly blow! A council of chiefs and comhairlich, or elders, was forthwith called to determine in what manner so unhappy a deed could be satisfactorily avenged, and the unnecessary shedding of blood avoided; when it was agreed, upon some old precedent, that the meanest person in the clan Nicail should

THE MAC NICOLS.

behead the Laird of Rasa. It speaks highly for the respectability of the Mac Nicails at that time, that the individual of least note, who could be found among them, was one Lomach, a maker of keisans, which are a sort of woven baskets that are slung on each side of a horse's back, and are used for the conveyance of grain and like commodities. Rasa was accordingly executed near Snisort, and by this judicial decree, a feud was prevented. The sgeulachd, or oral tradition, informs us that, so cleanly did Lomach sever the head from the body of the unfortunate chief, who was at the moment in the act of speaking, that as it rolled from the hill, the half articulate sounds, "ip, ip," were said to have been distinctly heard, and hence the little eminence on which the execution took place has since been distinguished as "Cnoc an h-ip."

About sixty years ago there was a banquet given in the highlands on some joyful occasion, and during the evening there was a call for the bards to be brought to the upper end of the room, on which Mac Nicail of Scoirebreac exclaimed, "the bards are extinct." "No," quickly replied Alasdair bui' Mac I'vor, "they are not extinct; but those who delighted to patronise them are gone!" This genuine highlander felt keenly the decadence of those ancient, social manners, which characterised his ancestors.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of the Mac Nicails are party per fesse, indented, gules and argent, in chief two mullets, and in base a crescent, counterchanged. Crest, a battle axe, proper. Motto, "With heart and hand." There are respectable families of the name in Ireland, whose crest is a demi lion, and motto "Generositate."

"The children of Nicail" are now reduced in numbers, and thinly scattered abroad: several individuals have distinguished themselves in different professions, but, little of any importance can now be gleaned of their history as an independent tribe.

Nicholson of Nicholson, or that ilk—of Carnock, and others of

CLANN NICAIL—THE MAC NICOLS.

this name resident in the low country, appear to have received the appellation as descendants of Nicholas, of which the English Nicholls is a plain corruption ; but the Nicols and Nicolsons of Scotland, are acknowledged Mac Nicails.

From intermarriage, this clan came under the following of Mac Leod, and as we have never met with a tartan peculiar to them, it is probable they adopted that of their superiors.

The figure illustrative of the Mac Nicols, represents a Banarach or Dairy-maid, who bears in her hand the vessel called cuman, which receives the milky tribute of the fold. The dress is such as usually seen among young persons ; the chief peculiarity is the Tonag or Guail-leachan, as it is otherwise called, from being worn over the shoulders. It is, as represented, a square piece of tartan resembling a shawl, but smaller, and is a useful article of female attire both for warmth and protection from the rain. The pattern is from a web, home made, by Mrs. Cameron, wife of the schoolmaster, of Kil, in Morven. The silver brooch fastens it in front, an ornament prized by both sexes in the highlands, often valuable, and transmitted as an heirloom through many successive generations. The striped pattern in her dress is much esteemed by the smarter Cailleagan, and the colours are often rich and very tastefully blended.



R. M. Jan, Pinxt.

L. Dickinson, Lith

MAC BAIN.

London, Published by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graft

CLANN BHEANN (THE FAIR FACED)

On the etymology of the name Bheann, there are various opinions, but they all exist, as there are various etymologies of the word Bheann, which is pronounced Bhean, and being associated with the word Bheann, which is pronounced Bhean. While some are of opinion that the word Bheann is derived from the fair complexion of the people of the clan, others are of opinion that the term Bheann is derived from the circumstance of being a fair country; Bheann being the Gaelic name for a mountain. The derivation from complexion seems exceedingly probable, as that is the most usual mode of personal distinction among the Gael; and hence it will account for many of the name being found in disconnected parts of the highlands. One of the ancient Scottish Kings, is Donald Bann, and all those called Bain or Bayne, must have obtained the name from a "fair featured" ancestor.

There is an opinion among several of this clan, that they are a branch from the Cambray, and a division of Mac Bheann fought with Lochell, as their kinsmen, in 1745. But, although some few might have been his followers, unvarying tradition ranks the clan as one of the many tribes comprehended under the generic appellation of Clan Chattan, and it is certain that the Mac Bheann, with the above exception, in all general expeditions, and other circumstances, fought under the banner of the Mac Intosh, as their superior.

The Mac Bheann must have, at one time, been a powerful and united, having an acknowledged chief with a large number of followers. He was distinguished in the highland wars, and was a brave and able leader.

CLANN BHEANN.—THE MAC BEANS.

On the etymology of this patronimic, as many different opinions exist, as there are various orthographies of it. It is commonly pronounced Bane, and being aspirated in the genitive, it becomes Mac Bhean. While some are of opinion that the appellation was given from the fair complexion of the founder of the clan; others believe that the term simply arose from the circumstance of living in a high country; Beann being the gaelic name for a mountain. The derivation from complexion seems exceedingly probable, as that is the most usual mode of personal distinction among the Gaël; and hence it will account for many of the name being found in disconnected parts of the highlands. One of the ancient Scottish Kings, is Donald Bàn, and all those called Bain or Bayne, must have obtained the name from a "fair featured" ancestor.

There is an opinion among several of this clan, that they are a branch from the Camerons, and a division of Mac Beans fought with Lochail, as their kinsman, in 1745. But, although some few might have been his followers, unvarying tradition ranks the clan as one of the many tribes comprehended under the generic appellation of Clan Chattan, and it is certain that the Mac Beans, with the above exception, in all general expeditions, and other transactions, ranked under the banner of the Mac Intosh, as their superior.

The Mac Beans must have, at one time, been numerous and united, having an acknowledged chief with an independent following. He was distinguished in the highland fashion as Kinchoil, from the

CLANN BHEANN.

name of his property. He could bring somewhat more than a hundred men into the field, and in the rising with Prince Charles Stewart in 1745, he held the rank of Major in the Mac Intosh battalion. His son was likewise engaged in that attempt, but escaped, and afterwards obtained a commission in Lord Drumlanricks regiment, a better fate than awaited his gallant father on "Culloden's awful morning." When the Argyle militia broke down a wall which enabled them to attack the highlanders in flank, Major Gillies Mac Bean, who stood six feet four inches and a quarter in height, stationed himself at the gap, and as the assailants passed through he cut them down by the irresistible strokes of his broadsword. No fewer than thirteen, including Lord Robert Ker, were thus slain when the enraged enemy closed around him in numbers, that they might bring down so formidable an opponent, on which Mac Bean, placing his back to the wall, bravely defended himself for some time against the fierce assault. An officer, observing his heroism, rode up, calling on the soldiers to "save that brave man!" but at that moment, the heroic Gillies fell, with many bayonet wounds, his head dreadfully cut by a sword, and his thigh bone broken. A pathetic elegy, entitled, "Mo run geal oig" or, my fair young beloved, is said to have been composed by his disconsolate widow. Another composition in the English language on the same subject, said to have been one of Byron's early effusions, appeared in a northern periodical.

"The clouds may pour down on Culloden's red plain,
But their waters shall flow o'er its crimson in vain,
For their drops shall seem few to the tears for the slain,
But mine are for thee, my brave Gillies Mac Bain!

"Though thy cause was the cause of the injured and brave;
Though thy death was the hero's and glorious thy grave,
With thy dead foes around thee, piled high on the plain,
My sad heart bleeds o'er thee, my Gillies Mac Bain!

THE MAC BEANS.

“How the horse and the horsemen thy single hand slew!
But what could the mightiest single arm do?
A hundred like thee might the battle regain;
But cold are thy hand and heart, Gillies Mac Bain!

“With thy back to the wall, and thy breast to the targe,
Full flashed thy claymore in the face of their charge;
The blood of their boldest that barren turf stain,
But, alas! thine is reddest there, Gillies Mac Bain!

“Hewn down, but still battling, thou sunk'st on the ground—
Thy plaid was one gore, and thy breast was one wound;
Thirteen of thy foes by thy right hand lay slain—
Oh! would they were thousands for Gillies Mac Bain!

“Oh! loud and long heard shall thy coronach be,
And high o'er the heather thy cairn we shall see;
And deep in all bosoms thy name shall remain—
But deepest in mine, dearest Gillies Mac Bain!

“And daily the eyes of thy brave boy before
Shall thy plaid be unfolded, unsheathed the claymore;
And the white rose shall bloom on his bonnet again
Should he prove the true son of my Gillies Mac Bain!”

There was another of the same name and of no less daring, who fought in this battle-field under the banner of Cameron of Locheil. This was Gillies of Free, formerly of Fàlie, whom some considered the elder male branch. Locheil being wounded at Culloden in both ankles, was carried out of the field by two near relatives, when it would seem that this Mac Bean undertook to convey him to a hiding place whence he might get safely to Lochaber. Upon crossing the river Nairn at Craigie, they met with a party of Cumberland's soldiers with whom they were obliged to fight; but killing some of them, the others made off. The wife of Gillies paid every attention to the wounded fugitives, and with a pair of scissors extracted two bullets from the leg of her husband, who lived long afterwards, and is commemorated by an altar, or, table monument, in the churchyard of Moy, with a suitable inscription in the G aelic language.

CLANN BHEANN.

There was a gentleman of this clan, called Æneas, father of the Rev. Mr. Mac Bean of the Secession Church, Inverness, who, escaping from the field of Culloden, was closely pursued by two dragoons, from whom he fortunately saved himself by an extraordinary effort of strength and agility. Reaching a brook, when about to be cut down, he leaped across, followed by his foes ; but having broken his sword blade, to fly before them was a vain attempt at escape : he quickly recrossed and ran along the margin, but the soldiers, also leaping their horses, pursued the agile highlander, who, as they reached him, again bounded over the stream. Nerved by the dread of impending slaughter, these arduous evolutions were repeated until, baffled by the singular and dextrous tactics, the dragoons gave up the unsuccessful chase.

We knew an old highlander of this clan who shared in the "fearful skaith," which the right wing suffered in the furious onset which was made on the left of the Duke of Cumberland's army at the above disastrous battle. One cheek bore the mark of having been entirely slashed down by the cut of a horseman's sword. Poor John Mac Bean's cattle were carried off, his cottage rifled and burned, and he was obliged to skulk long among the hills, haunted by a fearful dread of again meeting with the Duke's dragoons. The fire of loyalty and attachment to Tearlach ban òg, as the Prince was styled, seemed unquenchable amongst his unfortunate followers ; and it was amusing to see Mac Bean, under the weight of five score and one years, along with Ian beag Gordon, who had also been "out," averring, with animation, as the veterans flourished the staves which then assisted their feeble steps, that they were still ready to fight for the "auld Stewarts back again."

The Bains or Baynes of Tullach, an old and respectable family in Ross-shire, like several other highland septs, never prefixed Mac to their name ; but they must be accounted members of this clan, and

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although we have not discovered their military strength ; but they possessed considerable influence in the county, which a short notice of a transaction in which they were engaged may exemplify, as well as present a picture of the state of society in the good olden time.

At the Candlemas market, held at Logierree, on the bank of the Conan in 1597, Ian Mac Leoid Mhic Ghillichallum, brother to the Laird of Rasa, a Cearnach, who traversed the country with a retinue of six or eight men, having refused payment for some wares, and assaulted a merchant and his wife, Ian Bain, brother of Tullach, remonstrated with Mac Leod against the injustice of his proceedings. His reasoning, however, had no effect, and the dispute grew so hot that a fight took place, when Bain slew his adversary, with three wounds, and assisted by Donald Fraser, mac Alasdair, his foster brother and only second, two others of Mac Leod's party were likewise slain. The Mac Kenzies then interfered on the side of the Mac Leods, and the Munros took the part of Mac Bain, when several were killed on both sides, and a running fight was kept up as far down as Mulchaich ; but Bain and his friend escaped unhurt, and took shelter with Lord Lovat at Beaulie, who afforded them protection, and sending his kinsman Fraser of Phopachie to represent the matter at court, a remission was given to Bain, and legal proceedings were ordered to be taken against their assailants.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS, are quarterly, 1st, or, a lion rampant, gules ; 2d, argent, a dexter hand apaumee, gules ; 3d, argent, a dagger in pale proper ; 4th, a galley, with sails furled, sable, all within a bordure of the last. Crest, a demi cat, gules. Motto, "Touch not the cat bot a glove."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge of distinction, is that of the great race, of which they are a portion. Lus nam Braoileag, red whortle berry, *vaccinium vitis idæa*.

The figure is intended to represent the undaunted Gillies, dealing

CLANN BHEANN.—THE MAC BEANS.

out his deadly blows on those who successively advanced through the breach in the wall. Those who witness the parade of troops on review, the music playing, and the columns going through the various evolutions with mechanical precision, amid the swelling notes of martial music, every individual being so clean and neatly dressed, are apt to believe that in the field of battle it is much the same. On these deadly occasions, however, there is often no time for nicety, and as in this case, the army having been the previous night occupied in a harassing march to surprise the royal camp, we may well believe that the highlanders in general did not present a very smart appearance. In the turmoil of battle, caps and bonnets, arms and accoutrements, are scattered about, and the combatants are only intent on achieving a triumph. The figure is painted in the tartan of the Mac Intoshes, which as major of that battalion Mac Bean would appropriately wear.

The highlanders were fond of ornament, and solicitous to have rich lace, silver buckles and buttons, &c. that should they fall in battle, or die at a distance from home, there might be sufficient value in their clothing to defray the expense of a respectable funeral.



MACLEOD.

London, Published by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand.
Printed by C. Crisp.



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London, Published by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand.
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CLANN LEODH—THE MAC LEODS.

"It is universally acknowledged," says the writer in Douglas's *Baronage*, "that the Mac Leods are descended of the Norwegian Kings of Man &c. but "the Chronicle" of that island does not afford sufficient authority for this supposition. We much more readily believe that they are the descendants of the ancient Celtic kind of the Western Highlands, an origin which is surely as legitimate as a derivation from these master invaders. Their principal and original possession was Glenslg, bestowed on Malcolm, son of Torquil, by a charter from David II., in consideration for which, the said Malcolm was to provide a galley of thirty-six oars for the King's use whenever required. The lands in Skye, where the chiefs of the Clan have so long resided, were obtained by marriage with a daughter of Mac Arailt, a Norwegian settler.

The Mac Leods, at an early period, became divided into two Clans, or rather divisions. Torquil, son of Mac Leod of Harris and Glenslg, obtained a charter from David II., of the barony of Assynt, and the island of Lewis appears to have been previously in his possession. From this ancestor, the Lewis branch were designated *Sìol Thairidh*,—"the Race of Torquil,"—while, from his elder brother, the remaining chiefs and their followers were distinguished as the *Sìol Thairidh*. The former were situated so far from the locality of the others, that they became independent, and even disputed the right of chiefship with characteristic pertinacity. They acquired great power and extensive possessions, which were forfeited in the time of

CLANN LEOID.—THE MAC LEODS.

“It is universally acknowledged,” says the writer in Douglas’s Baronage, “that the Mac Leods are descended of the Norwegian Kings of Man;” but “the Chronicle” of that island does not afford satisfactory authority for this supposition. We much more readily believe that they are the descendants of the ancient inhabitants of the Western Highlands, an origin which is surely as honourable as a derivation from these insular invaders. Their principal and allodial possession was Glenelg, bestowed on Malcolm, son of Tormod, by a charter from David II., in consideration for which, the reddendum was to provide a galley of thirty-six oars for the King’s use whenever required. The lands in Skye, where the chiefs of this Clan have so long resided, were obtained by marriage with a daughter of Mac Arailt, a Norwegian settler.

The Mac Leods, at an early period, became divided into two Clans, or rather divisions. Torcul, son of Mac Leod of Harris and Glenelg, obtained a charter from David II., of the barony of Assynt, and the island of Lewes appears to have been previously in his possession. From this ancestor, the Lewes’ branch were designated Siol Thorcuil,—“the Race of Torquil,”—while, from his elder brother, the succeeding chiefs and their followers were distinguished as the Siol Thormod. The former were situated so far from the locality of the others, that they became independent, and even disputed the right of chiefship with characteristic pertinacity. They acquired great power and extensive possessions, which were forfeited in the time of

CLANN LEOID.

James VI. and Roderick, then chief, dying without male issue, the representation devolved upon the Laird of Rasa, descended from Malcolm, second son of Malcolm, eighth Baron of Lewes, from whom that branch were designated Clann mhic Ghillichallum.

The Mac Leods of "that ilk," as the chiefs in Scottish parlance were called, acted prominently in the dissensions of their own country, and in the national wars. They were among the clans who fought with Bruce, and although they had sanguinary feuds with the Macdonalds, William, who flourished in the time of Robert III., having undertaken the most daring expeditions, and given that Clan a signal defeat, they became reconciled, and his son accompanied Donald of the Isles in the extraordinary raid of 1411.

It is impossible, in this condensed memorial of the Mac Leods, to give anything like a satisfactory account of so important a Clan, replete as its annals are with all those stirring and romantic incidents which marked the history of a numerous and independent tribe. They generously assisted the Mac Leans in their feuds with the Clan Donald of Isla, in the 16th century, and enabled their allies to gain a complete triumph over that people. Their long animosity with Clan Ranald, which led to the barbarous suffocation of the people of Eig, about 200 in number, who had for some days concealed themselves in a cave, is a lamentable instance of the horrors produced in the excitement of war. "The troubles" in which the Mac Leods were involved with various Clans are amusingly detailed by Sir Robert Gordon in his history of the Earldom of Sutherland.

Sir Roderick, still spoken of with veneration as Sir Ruarie mòr, or the great knight, from his eminent qualities, added much to the family estates; and, instead of keeping alive any old, or giving cause for fresh dissensions, he endeavoured to live on friendly terms with his neighbours. Like his contemporary, Roderick of Lewes, he had disobeyed the order of King James VI., that all land owners in the

THE MAC LEODS.

highlands should produce their charters, and, consequently, his property was declared to be forfeited, on which it was granted to Spens of Wormiston, and the other "undertakers," as a body of lowland gentlemen were called, who had, to civilize the islanders, and benefit themselves, associated to establish a fishing town in the Lewes, a project to which the natives unanimously offered unceasing opposition; and the design, after many attempts, was finally abandoned. Ruarie prevented this company from getting possession of his lands; and he had the address to procure a free remission of all offences in 1610. He built that portion of Dunvegan Castle which is called Ruarie mòr's Tower, on which were placed curious effigies of himself and lady, a daughter of Mac Donald of Glengarry, the last of which still exists, but is thrown from its original position.

The chief was a minor when Cromwell usurped the Sovereignty, but the whole clan went to the service of King Charles, under the leading of Sir Roderick of Talisker and Sir Norman of Bernera; and, at the unfortunate battle of Worcester, in 1651, the Mac Leods suffered so severely, that it was agreed amongst the other clans they should not come out on any warlike expedition until their strength had been recruited. This was not the only loss they sustained. In 1655, Mac Leod was obliged to purchase absolution from his treason against the "Common wealth," at the price of £2500, and give security for his future obedience to the amount of £6000 sterling!

In 1715, General Wade reported this clan as 1000 strong; in 1745, Mac Leod could bring out 900; but he was induced to remain quiet, to the great mortification of his clansmen, many of whom forswore their chief, and joined the highland army.

There are several castles which were raised by the Mac Leods throughout their territories; Dunvegan, the seat of the chief is a fine old castellated building, situated on a rock overhanging the sea,

CLANN LEOD.

and isolated by a deep and wide ditch on the land side ; and there are still displayed from its battlements several old iron cannon.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of Mac Leod are azure, a castle, triple towered and embattled argent, masoned sable, port and windows, gules. Crest, a bull's head, cabossed sable, between two flags, gules, staves of the first. Motto, "Hold fast."

The SUAICHEANTAS, fixed in the right side of the bonnet, is craobh Aiteann, Juniper bush, *Juniperis communis*.

Many PIOBEAREACHDS were composed in commemoration of the battles, and other transactions, in which this clan were engaged, events which offered favourable opportunities for the exercise of the musical abilities of the Mac Cruimins, hereditary pipers to Mac Leod. These pieces of music are a species of historical record ; and some of them refer to circumstances which took place many centuries ago. In a list before us, besides the Salute to the Chief, and Lament played at his funeral, which were transferrable from generation to generation, there are eight other pieces, most of which, with historic notes, are given in the publication of Her Majesty's Piper.

Nor was this clan deficient in members of poetical ability. Mairi Nighean Alasdair ruaidh, or Mary, daughter of Alexander the red, a relation of the chief, is the most celebrated composer of poetry in the Isles ; and as it is believed she could neither read nor write, she affords a striking instance of the natural gift of poesy. Her style is quite original ; and some of her modes of versification have neither been attempted by any one previous, nor since her time. She was born in 1569, and died at the age of 105 ; and she is described as wearing the tonnag, a sort of shawl, which is given in the female representative of the Mac Nicols, fastened with a large ornamental silver brooch ; and she, latterly, used a silver-headed cane. There was another daughter of a red Alexander, who likewise wooed the muses, but her name was Fionaghal, or the Fair Stranger—

THE MAC LEODS.

a name translated Flora, with as much propriety as if it had been made Fortuna!

Among the relics, which most highland families possessed, and which the clan revered as charms, the Brattach sith, or fairy flag of Mac Leod, was highly celebrated. Pennant saw this banner, which has long disappeared, with the antique iron chest which contained it; but none of those disastrous consequences, which were predicted to follow its loss, appears to have occurred. It was given to a certain chief of the clan, by an ecclesiastic, and its production was to avert any great calamity. It seems to have been one of the trophies gained in the holy war, of which there are yet several preserved in old families, but the mode of their acquisition is forgotten.

Norman, the present chief, distinguished among the Gael as an Leodach, emphatically, "Mac Leod," is the 22nd in lineal succession, according to the family genealogy.

The figure which illustrates this clan is clad in the dress usually worn when not fully armed for war. The plaid was a most useful vestment in so watery a climate as Skye; nor was it less necessary for the highlanders, who, in a thinly-peopled country, might, on occasion of sudden tempests, be storm-staid on desolate isles: in such cases it would enable them to bivouac in sufficient comfort.

It has previously been observed that, after the repeal of the act which proscribed the highland dress, considerable difficulty occurred in many instances, to determine the almost forgotten patterns of clantartan, so long an illegal manufacture and material for dress. To this day, there are, consequently, contentions respecting the breacan appropriate to respective clans; and this is the case with the Mac Leods, who claim that of the Mac Kenzies. No motive can animate us but a desire to make statement of facts, as far as our information may enable us. It is possible that one clan may choose to wear the tartan of another, just as different regiments appear with the same

CLANN LEOID—THE MAC LEODS.

facings; but we believe the misunderstanding in the present instance thus arose :—When Lord Mac Leod, son of the Earl of Cromarty, raised the Mac Leod highlanders in 1778, who amounted to 1800 men, from the property which had been forfeited since 1746; being himself a Mac Kenzie, he very naturally ordered the tartan to be of his own clan pattern. In this way, the misapprehension has arisen. This body, formed into a regiment of the line, is now the 71st, or Glasgow light Infantry; but, after having long disused the feilebeag, the trows and scarf plaid of the same tartan has been adopted.

There is a fine full-length portrait of the Mac Leod of 1745, at Dunvegan, which appears in the trows and an ample plaid, like the figure which the artist has here given; but that was manufactured by a lady of the name of Fraser, and presented to the Laird, as a token of gratitude for some favour. To the best of our recollection, it is the exact Breacan Friosailich, as given in the sixth number of this work.



LONDON:
ACKERMANN & CO. 96 STRAND.
EDINBURGH:
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
DUBLIN: JOHN CUMMINGS.

BY
O'FLAN,
okbinder
N^o 1 East
STREET.



R. R. McLean, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC KINTOSH.

London. Published by Ackermann & Co, 96, Strand.
Printed by G. Grafton.

CLANN AN TOSAICH—THE MAC INTOSHES.

It being "the unvaried tradition of the Mac Intoshes, that their ancestor was a son of the Thane of Fife," it may only here be observed, that Tosach is a chief or leader, and, as Dr. John Mac Pherson observes, that Malcolm Ceann-mòr gave a right to those powerful Thanes to lead the van, the name is in this manner accounted for. Shah, the younger son, accompanying Malcolm IV. who reigned 1153—65, in an expedition against the rebels of Moray, was rewarded by the lands of Petty, Breachley, &c. in the county of Inverness, was appointed constable of the castle of that name, and is therefore held to be progenitor of the Mac Intoshes. Recent investigations have, however, led to a different conclusion respecting the derivation of this race, but that they are a branch of the great Clann 'a Chattan, there can be no doubt.

In 1291, Angus, married Eva, only daughter and heiress of Dugal Phaol mac Gilli Chattan, chief of the Mac Phersons, with whom he obtained a great accession of lands in Lochaber, and a numerous addition to his own hereditary followers. It was, therefore, "natural for the clan to follow their masters, whereby the family of the Mac Intoshes were ever afterwards called Captains of Clan Chattan." The family soon became very powerful, and wisely strengthened their patriarchal influence by obtaining crown charters and other feudal documents, an advantage which many of their neighbours, to their great loss, did not possess, but the enforcement of claims founded thereon led the Mac Intoshes into frequent and sanguinary collisions with others.

CLANN AN TOSAICH.

The important transactions, both civil and warlike, in which the Mac Intoshes were engaged, many of them full of romantic and chivalrous interest, are too numerous to be even incidentally referred to in this place.

In 1396 occurred that very extraordinary judicial combat, on the North inch of Perth, so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott, between the Clan Chattan and Clan Dhail, and the Mac Intoshes claim the honour of their ancestors having been the Chattans here mentioned, which the Mac Phersons as stoutly maintain belongs to them. The elucidation of this point, involved as it is in considerable obscurity, would occupy more space than can be here afforded.

The Mac Intoshes joined the army of Donald of the Isles, and fought with their wonted bravery at the sanguinary battle of Harlaw, 1411, in which his mighty army was repulsed.

Between the Earls of Huntly and Moray, the Mac Intoshes were often hard bested, and they were forced, in 1624, as we find, by an old chronicler, to take the field against the latter "upon foot, with swords, bows, arrows, targets, hagbuts, pistols, and other Highland arms;" this they did for their own protection, but they were frequently obliged to act offensively against the Camerons and the Mac Donalds of Keppach, who disputed their right to lands in Lochaber, and many desperate skirmishes took place between them.

The latter clan, who really had no feudal right to the property, refused to pay rent for it, and, to compel them, Mac Intosh took up arms, and, obtaining the assistance of a company of regular troops, the battle of Maol Rua', described under the sketch of the Mac Donalds of Keppach, took place, 1688, in which the lawless tenants were victorious! The contentions with their neighbours and kinsmen, the Mac Phersons, were scarcely less unsatisfactory to Clann an Tosaich; but the most disastrous quarrel in which they were engaged was with the Gordons. Their chief, the Earl of Huntly, received a

THE MAC INTOSHES.

commission to subdue Lachlan Mac Intosh, a service which he executed with great vigour and relentless severity, for he put 300 of the clan to death at one time ! In the absence of Huntly, Lachlan presented himself at the castle of Strathbogie, and humbly supplicated the countess to intercede in his behalf ; but the lady, not less stern than her lord, ordered the unfortunate chief to be forthwith beheaded ! Tradition, which so often throws a mystery and horror over remote events, represents the countess as desiring Lachlan to lay his head on a table, as a token of his entire submission, when, seizing a knife, with her own hand, she cut off his head !

In Lachlan, who died 1731, without issue, the male line of William, the fifteenth chief, became extinct, and no male issue existing of his second son, William, the grandson of Angus the third, received the honours and estate. In 1741, he died, and was succeeded by Angus his brother, who married Anne, daughter of Farquharson of Invercauld. This lady acted the heroine in 1745. Angus was appointed to one of the three new companies in Lord Loudon's Highlanders, raised in the beginning of that year, and Lady Mac Intosh traversed the country in male attire, and enlisted, in a very short time, by her single exertions, every one of the hundred men required for a captaincy, except three ! When the Prince landed, she was more active, if possible, in his favour, and although Mac Intosh was absent, and in the service of Government, she raised two battalions of the clan, and put them under the able command of Mac Gillivray of Dunmaglas, chief of that subdivision of Clan Chattan. It is well known with what bravery these men behaved at Culloden. It was their division which made that irresistible onset with sword and target, by which two companies of Burrel's regiment were at once annihilated, and those of several others broken up. Mortal men, however resolute, could not force their way through a barrier of three lines of well appointed troops,

CLANN AN TOSAICH.

exposed to a murderous fire in front and both flanks, and the Mac Intoshes were compelled to retire from the hopeless contest, after the loss of a great number of men. On this bloody field they left their gallant colonel, Major Gillies Mac Bean, and several other officers, of whom some interesting particulars will be found in Numbers I. and XVII.

The clan had been out in 1715, and the division of King James's army, which so gallantly pushed into England, was under the command of Brigadier Mac Intosh, of Borlum. When they were obliged to surrender at Preston, the chief gave up his sword to an officer of the name of Graham, on condition that, if he escaped with his life, it should be returned to him, having been a present from Viscount Dundee, in the war of 1689. Mac Intosh was pardoned, but this officer forgot his promise. His regiment being sent, several years afterwards, to Fort Augustus, when Mac Intosh was dead, his successor required the holder of this heir-loom either to give up the sword, or fight him for its possession, when it was at once restored. It is a goodly weapon, the blade well-tempered, with a silver-hilt, on which is engraved the coat armour of Dundee. This is not the only sword preserved by this family. Another finely finished Clai' mòr was presented to Sir Lachlan, then chief, by King Charles I. before he came to the throne. These two were always laid across the coffins of deceased chiefs, whose funerals were conducted with a pomp suitable to their rank and popularity.

When Lachlan, the nineteenth chief, died, his body was laid in state from the 9th of December to the 18th of January, 1704, and 2,000 foot of his own clan attended his remains to the family vault at Petty. The number of the Farquharsons and Mac Phersons, who are branches of the Clann na Chattan, who followed, is not given in the document we have consulted, but Keppach was present with 220 foot, and there were 200 horsemen, the whole cavalcade

THE MAC INTOSHES.

being marshalled according to a fixed rule of precedence. The coffin was carried on "the spokes," a frame-work, or bier, which allows six or more to bear it up—the pipers preceded, with black flags to their pipes, and women followed, singing loud and wildly the saddening Coronach. Lachlan, this chief's successor, lay six weeks in state at the castle of Dalcross, where he died, and a much larger assemblage attended his funeral, the expense attending which amounted to £700 sterling. When Sir Eneas Mac Intosh, another worthy chief, died in 1823, six pipers preceded the corpse, playing the heart-touching Lament.

The chief seat of The Mac Intosh, is Moyhall, near Inverness. The original castle stood in an island in Lochmoy; but it has long been abandoned for a more commodious mansion. The barony was first obtained about 1340, by William, seventh chief.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of the Mac Intosh are—Quarterly: first, or, a lion rampant gules, as descended from Mac Duff; second, argent, a dexter hand couped, fesswise grasping a man's heart, palewise, gules; third, azure, a boar's head couped, or, for Gordon of Lochinvar; fourth, a lymphad, oars erect in saltire, sable, for Clan Chattan. Crest, a cat salient, proper. Supporters, two cats, proper. Motto, "Touch not the cat bot a glove."

The SUAICHEANTAS of this clan is Lus nam braoileag, Red whortle berry, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

It is to be observed that many are of opinion the box tree is the proper badge, but the mistake arose from the circumstance of those employed in recruiting in the French and American wars mounting sprigs of that shrub in their bonnets; its leaf is much like the whortle, and it could be more easily procured in town.

The CATH-GHAIRM, or rallying cry, is Loch Moidh, pronounced Moy—the lake of meeting.

The PIOBAIREACHD — Cu'a' Mhic an 'Tosaich, or Mac

CLANN AN TOSAICH—THE MAC INTOSHES.

Intoshes' Lament, is one of the most touching of that species of music, and is a great favourite of the pipers.

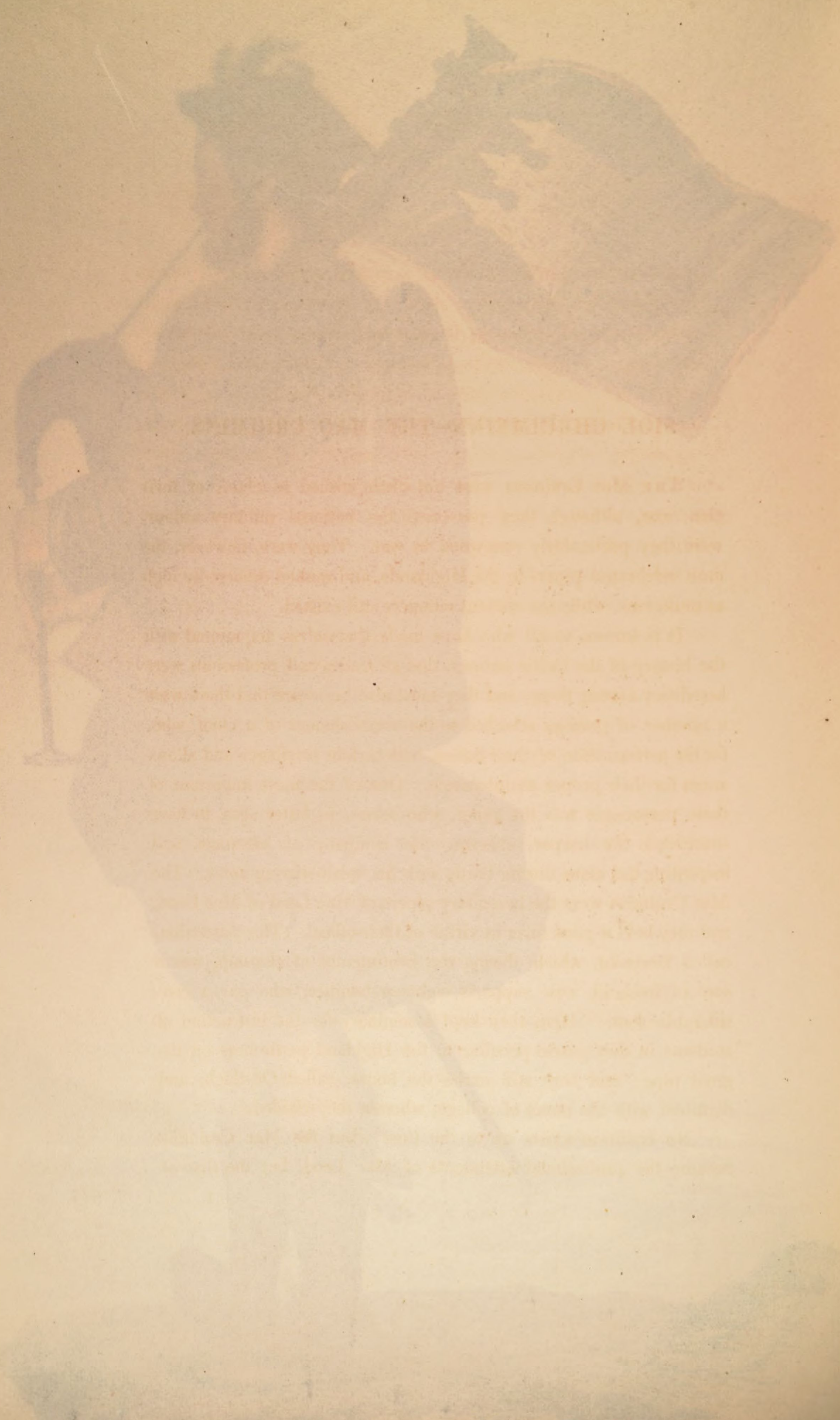
In 1715 this clan had 1,500 men in arms, but in 1745 scarcely one half that number took the field.

The Mac Intosh, who is one of the most active and public-spirited proprietors of the north, has a variety of relics of the Rebellion, among which are the plaid, and several other articles, which belonged to the unfortunate Prince Charles Stewart; and his charter chest is full of important deeds and documents, interesting in the history of his own clan and of the North Highlands. In this work it is not possible to give any list of the gentlemen of this name, who have distinguished themselves in the civil and military history of their country, or contributed to science and literature. The late Sir James Mac Intosh alone is an honour to any clan.

The figure illustrative of the Clann an Tosaich is that of a gentleman in the Highland court dress of the beginning of last century, as represented in old prints, when the wig gave an air of gravity even to the young. The velvet coat and sword belt are richly ornamented with gold lace and embroidery. The Breacan is belted, plaid and kilt forming one large piece of tartan, the loose ends of which cover the sporan, or purse, and most part of the bidag, or dirk. The hose are of the same pattern as the plaid, and made of the same material, as we have seen in a pair belonging to old Sir Eneas, above mentioned.

There is a beautiful pattern, displaying a variety of colours, which is called the chief's full dress tartan — these illustrations represent that worn by the clan as their appropriate recognisance.





THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the continent, seeking a new life and a new land. They found a land of vast resources and boundless opportunities. Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation, a land of freedom and democracy. The story of the United States is a story of the people who have shaped the nation, from the first settlers to the present day. It is a story of the challenges they have faced and the triumphs they have achieved. It is a story of the values that have guided the nation and the principles that have shaped its destiny. The history of the United States is a story of the American dream, a dream of a better life, a dream of a brighter future. It is a story that inspires and motivates, a story that gives us a sense of purpose and direction. The history of the United States is a story that belongs to all of us, a story that we can all be proud of and a story that we can all learn from.

SIOL CHRUIMEINN—THE MAC CRUIMINS.

THE Mac Cruimins were not distinguished as chiefs of their clan, nor, although they possessed the national military ardour, were they particularly renowned in war. They were, however, the most celebrated pipers in the Highlands, and ranked deservedly high as musicians, while the ancient manners still existed.

It is known to all who have made themselves acquainted with the history of the Celtic nations, that all trades and professions were hereditary among them, and they must also be aware that there were a number of persons attached to the establishment of a chief, who, for the performance of their duties, had certain privileges and allowances for their proper maintenance. One of the most important of these personages was the piper, who seems, in latter ages, to have succeeded the harper, cheering the company at banquets, and inspiring the clans during battle with his spirit-stirring notes. The Mac Cruimins were the hereditary pipers of Mac Leod of Mac Leod, and they held a good farm in virtue of their office. This possession, called Boreraig, which, during the continuance of clanship, was a sort of freehold, now supports eighteen families, who pay a considerable rent. Here they kept a seminary for the instruction of students in that music peculiar to the Highland performers on the great pipe; and here still exists the house, called Oil-thigh, and dignified with the name of college, wherein they resided.

No tradition exists as to the time when the Mac Cruimins became the professional attendants of Mac Leod, but the first of

whom there is any account was called Ian Odhar, or dun-coloured John, who lived about 1600; but it is evident, from their compositions, that these pipers must have been long previously established in their vocation. On the suppression of clanship, by Statute, 1748, called the Abolition of Heritable Jurisdictions Act, the Highland proprietors were obliged to dispense with their retinue of armed followers; and, in relinquishing this usage, they resumed possession of the lands which were held by the less objectionable class of bards and musicians. The Mac Cruimins shared the common fate, and Donull Dubh, the last of these hereditary professors of pipe music, died in 1822, at the advanced age of 91.

Many professional and other anecdotes are given of Mac Leod's pipers. Patrick Mòr, who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century, was frequently accompanied to kirk and market by eight grown up sons, seven of whom died within one twelve months; on which the sorrowing parent composed the affecting piobaireachd, called "Cumhadh na Cloinne," or, Lament for the Children.

This man's father, Donald Mòr, went through a series of romantic adventures, and made some narrow escapes in attempting to revenge the death of a brother who had been slain in Kintail by the Mac Kenzies. In prosecution of this object, he was at one time surprised in the house where he had been concealed, by a party sent out by Lord Kintail, under the leading of his son, for Donald's apprehension. The day was very rainy, and the woman of the house, with great presence of mind, very obligingly hung the wet plaids of the Mackenzies over ropes placed opposite the recess in which Mac Cruimin was hid, who, under their cover, got safely away. Next night, when they were asleep, he returned, and, taking their arms, he placed them across each other by the side of the bed where the commander of the party lay; on observing which in the morning, and rightly believing it was the

THE MAC CRUIMINS.

work of Mac Cruimin, he sought an interview with the fugitive, who having thus spared his life when he might have taken it, he procured a pardon, and Donald Mòr returned to Skye without molestation.

Donald Bàn was piper to Mac Leod in 1745, and accompanied his chief, who was opposed to Prince Charles. In conjunction with the Munros, this clan marched southwards to dislodge Lord Lewis Gordon from Aberdeen, but they were attacked at Inverurie and quickly routed, when the piper of Mac Leod was taken prisoner. Next morning, Lord Lewis and his officers were much surprised that the pipers did not play as usual, and inquiry was made to ascertain the reason of conduct apparently so inexplicable. They were then told that Mac Cruimin was prisoner, and, while he was captive among them, their pipes would be silent. This explanation procured his immediate release, but he was shortly afterwards killed in the night attempt to capture the Prince, who was with Lady Mac Intosh, at Moyhall, near Inverness.

The pieces composed by those musicians are numerous, and chiefly in reference to the Macleods, but several, of great merit, relate to incidents in their own history. There is a salute to the above-mentioned Patrick Mòr, and also a lament for him by his brother. Another affecting *cu'a'* is for the Donull Bàn, who was killed 1746, and an affecting lamentation was made on the departure of the last of these pipers, who had proceeded to Greenock with the intention of emigrating to Canada. "Tha til, tha til, tha til Mhic Chruimin," Mac Cruimin shall never, shall never return,—is a melting melody to those who have a taste for bagpipe music.

The Highlanders did not pay a great deal of attention to the armorial marks of distinction—their own peculiar coat armour was the clothing of the clan Tartan. The crest of the Mac Cruimins is a hand holding a pipe chanter, with the motto, "Cogadh no sith"—Peace or war, a composition of their own. The bearings are on

SIOL CHRUIMEINN—THE MAC CRUIMINS.

a field argent, a chevron azure, charged with a lion passant, or, between three cross croslets fitchee, gules.

The figure represents one of these celebrated pipers in the act of saluting his chief, who is supposed to be approaching in his biorlin, or galley. It was, however, more usual to accompany the laird on his expeditions, the piper being indeed one of the chief members composing the Luchdtachd, or personal attendants, who amounted to ten, each having his proper office. As the last characteristic remains of a primitive state of society, pipers are still cherished by the Scottish gentry. The late Dukes of Kent and Sussex employed these functionaries, and her gracious Majesty has added to the royal establishment one of the best qualified of the profession.

The effect produced at a banquet by one or more of these musicians in full dress, is well known, and their influence on the military ardour of the Gaël has been exemplified on many occasions. There is a piece of music composed by the piper of Clunie Mac Pherson, where he laments that he had not three arms, that so he might wield his sword while he inspirited his clansmen. Doctor Johnson expresses his admiration of Mac Lean of Coll's piper; and Lettice, in his Tour, 1794, was equally struck with Duncan Stewart, then in the service of the Marquis of Bute.

One of the objects of the Highland Society of London is to preserve the ancient piobaireachd, or pipe music, and triennial competitions are given in Edinburgh, when various prizes are distributed to the performers, who assemble from all quarters. These entertainments are very attractive, the theatre being always full; and, agreeably to Scottish fashion, national dances are introduced in the intervals of musical performance.

a bold report of a Chinese emperor, charged with a lion passant, on

between these two emblems, which is

The figure represents one of those celebrated figures in the art
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MAC LAURIN.

London, Published by Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.

Printed by C. Gros.

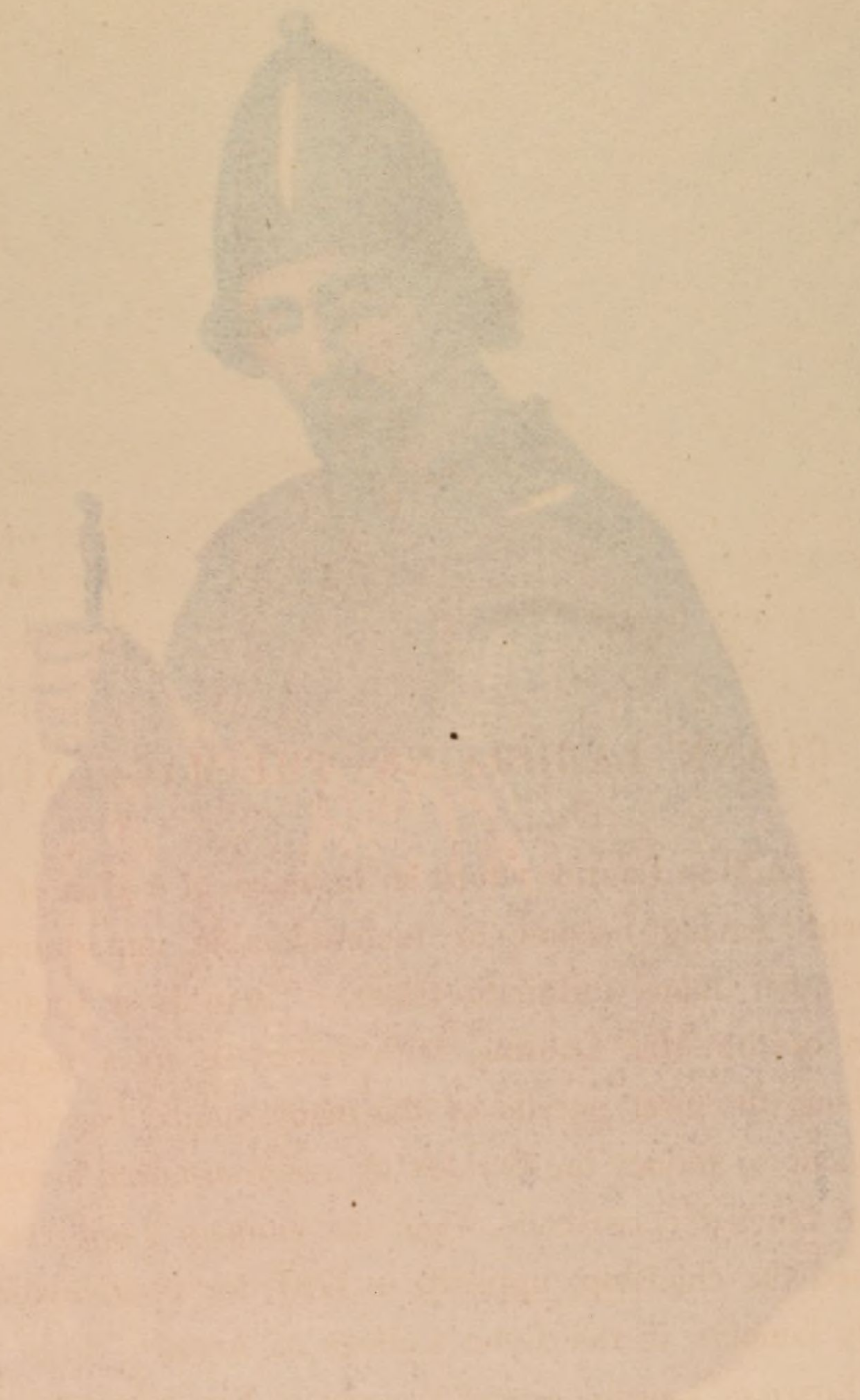
CLANN LABHRAINN—THE MAC LAURIN.

THE Mac Laurin appear to be of a very ancient descent, having become of considerable importance compared with other more fortunate tribes. There is a traditional origin given of the Mac Laurins, with reference to a Norman, which is among the most poetic of the most popular legends; but it was sufficient to induce the heralds to assign armorial bearings, allusive to the fancied occurrence, when the eminent Lord Dreghorn, who claimed the chiefship, applied, in 1781, for matriculation of these family honours in the Lyon College of Arms.

Loarn or Laurin, one of the sons of Eog, who settled in Argyle, 503, acquired that district, which from him is said to have obtained its name. This appellation, however spelt, is invariably pronounced Lawrin, by the Gaël; and there can be no reasonable doubt that it is a modification of Lawrence, the name of the saint who suffered martyrdom under Valerian, 261; its Gaëlic orthography is Labhrainn, the bh being quiescent.

In 843, Kenneth Mac Alpin, chief of the posterity of the above brothers and their followers, overthrew the English, took possession of their territories, and transferred the seat of Government to their capital, Abernethie, in Strathern, near Perth, where he was crowned King of all Scotland.

It was the well-known practice for conquerors to appropriate the lands they acquired among their victorious followers, and this somewhat stronger than assumption to say, that the right of the



CLANN LABHRAINN—THE MAC LAURINS.

THE Mac Laurins afford an instance of a clan of very ancient descent, having become of inconsiderable importance, compared with other more fortunate tribes. There is a traditional origin given of the Mac Laurins, with reference to a mermaid, which is among the most puerile of the many similar legends; but it was sufficient to induce the heralds to assign armorial bearings, allusive to the fancied occurrence, when the eminent Lord Dreghorn, who claimed the chiefship, applied, in 1781, for matriculation of these family honours in the Lyon College of Arms.

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It was the well-known practice for conquerors to apportion the lands they acquired among their victorious followers; and it is somewhat stronger than assumption to say, that the chief of the

CLANN LABHRAINN.

tribe of Laurin, of Argyle, received a due share. Balquhiddar and Strathearn has ever been known as "the country" of the Clan Laurin, and the identity of the appellation as demonstrative of a common origin, is corroborated by the tradition that three brothers from Argyle had this territory assigned to them; the eldest occupying Auchleskine, in the centre, the second the Bruach, at the west, and the third the Stank, at the extreme east of the district. This tradition is borne out by an observance, jealously regarded to the present day; the burial places of the three branches being marked out in the kirkyard, from west to east, according to the above location! In the descent submitted to the Lyon court of arms, by Lord Dreghorn, he traces his ancestry through Donald Mac Laurin, to the ancient proprietors of the island of Tiree, in the county of Argyle; and it is certain that a friendship, grounded on a conviction of common descent, always subsisted between those of the name in the west, and the Clan Laurin of Perthshire.

The early history of the Seneschals and Earls of Strathearn, stretches too far back to be known; but there can be no doubt that they were the descendants of those settled in that district by Mac Alpin. In the reign of King David I. Malise, then Earl, led the "Lavernani" to the battle of the Standard, in 1138. Lord Hailes, so accurate and learned, in his annals of Scotland says, that these could have been no other than the clan Laurin, which must have comprehended both divisions, Argyle not being then a separate county; and hence they would form a body sufficient to deserve a special notice from the historian Aldred.

In the Roll of submission to Edward I. of England, which so many of the nobles of Scotland were compelled to sign, 1296, we find Maurice of Tiree, Conan of Balquhiddar, and Laurin of Ardveche, in Strathearn, who are presumed by competent authority, to have been cadets of the Earl of Strathearn.

THE MAC LAURINS.

This Earldom underwent many changes, until it vested in the crown, 1370, when the Mac Laurins were reduced from the condition of proprietors to that of "kyndly" or perpetual tenants. In 1508, it was thought expedient that this celtic holding should be changed, and the lands set in feu "for increase of policie, and augmentation of the King's rental;" but it was justly considered that as they had punctually discharged what was exacted, and from "aye to aye payed compositions to the exchequer at the entry of heirs, built houses, planted yairds, parks, woods, and other policie, serving thair prince at all tymes, as at Bannockburn with King James III., Flodden with King James IV., and after at Pinky, whither it is agreeable to justice that so many honest gentlemen should be ruined altogether in thair estates, if that Earldome be again separated and evicted from the crown!" The farms of Invernentie and Craighuie were, however, at no distant period, the absolute property of persons of the name of Mac Laurin.

In the Roll of the Clans, who had captains, chiefs, and chieftains, "quhome on thai depend," drawn up in 1587, the "Clanlawren" appear, thus proving their independence. In another list, dated 1594, they again appear in a similar position.

Besides their services in the national wars, the Mac Laurins were engaged in many feuds and encounters which the former state of Celtic society rendered inevitable, and some notice of a few of these will farther show the former status of the clan.

One of the Mac Laurins who was an "innocent," or of weak intellect, having gone to a fair, held at Kilmahog, a place westward of Callendar, one of the Lenie Buchanans, a neighbouring clan passing along, struck Mac Laurin on the cheek with a salmon he was carrying, and knocked off his bonnet. The reply to this insult was, that it dare not be repeated "latha fheill aon'ais," or on the fair day of Angus, in Balquhiddel, which is held near

CLANN LABHRAINN.

Auchleskine, an observation which met a contemptuous rejoinder. The fair day arrived, when the Mac Laurins, as usual, attended in considerable numbers. Early in the morning, the people of Auchleskine observed a great body of men, who had come in sight at Ruskachan, in Strathire, and expressing wonder as to whom they might be, the idiot for the first time, related his treatment at the fair of Kilmahog, and said these were the Buchanans come to clear the field of the Mac Laurins. They were thus taken by surprise; but the *crois tara*, or warning cross, was immediately sent through the country, and every man ran to the muster. The Buchanans drew near, and were met at Beannachd Ao'nais, east of Auchleskine, by the Mac Laurins, who commenced the battle, although all their force had not arrived. They fought with great resolution, and their friends were coming to their aid from all quarters, but the Lenies pressed on, and drove the clan Laurin off the field, at least a mile. On the place where the manse now stands, they rallied, for a man, having observed his son cut down, shouting the war cry, he turned on the advancing foe with such fury, spreading death around with his *Clai' mòr*, that his clansmen, fired with the *miri-cath*, or madness of battle, rushed desperately after him. So furious an assault was irresistible, and the Buchanans were almost cut off; those who survived sought for escape by plunging into the river Balvie, at a deep pool, which has since been called the *Linn nan seicachan*. Of these, two only got over, but were pursued by the Mac Laurins, when one was slain at Gartnafuaran, and the other fell at the point, which from him, has since been known as *Sron Lainie*. These circumstances are detailed in *Balquhiddar* with the particularity of oral tradition, and the period when they occurred is said to be the reign of the Alexanders, from 1106 to 1285.

John Stewart, third Lord Lorn, had an illegitimate son, Dugal, by a lady of the Mac Laurins of Perthshire. According to feudal law,

THE MAC LAURINS.

this son was incapable of succeeding to his paternal estates, which accordingly went by the entail to his uncle Walter. Dugal is the ancestor of the Stewarts of Appin, and on the death of his father, in 1469, he had to enforce his claims by strength of arms. Whether the contention was for the lands of Appin only, or for his supposed hereditary rights, does not appear; but a desperate conflict was the result, and tradition informs us that he was very strenuously supported by his mother's friends, the Mac Laurins, 130 of whom fell in the battle which took place at the foot of Beandouran, in Glenurchie.

About 1497, this clan again got into trouble, occasioned by their having carried off a creach from the braes of Lochaber. The Mac Donalds followed the spoilers, and, having overtaken them in Glenurchie, after a sharp skirmish, recovered the prey. The Mac Laurins went straight to their kinsman, Dugal Stewart of Appin, who, joining them with his followers, they marched hastily in pursuit, and intercepted the Mac Donalds somewhere about the Black mount in Glenco, where a desperate conflict forthwith took place. There was dreadful slaughter on both sides; Dugal and Donull Mac Aonghais mhic Dhonuill, of Keppach, the chiefs of their respective clans, were slain! It may be remarked that the friendship of consanguinity always existed between these Stewarts and the Mac Laurins, who followed the Appin banner in considerable numbers, 1745-6. In the return of that regiment we find there were thirteen Mac Laurins killed and fourteen wounded.

The Mac Gregors were accused of a most shocking deed, committed in 1558, which seems to have consummated the decadence of Clan Laurin. It is thus described in their trial for the slaughter of the Colquhouns, 1604:—"And siclyk, John Mc Coull cheire, ffor airt and pairt of the crewall murthour and burning of auchtene housholders of the Clan Lawren, thair wyves and bairns; committit fourtie-sax yeir syne, or thairby!" Nearly half a century had thus

CLANN LABHRAINN.

elapsed, when the verdict was, that he was "clene, innocent, and acquit of the said crymes" The Mac Gregors, however, occupied the farms which had belonged to the slaughtered householders, and it is singular that these very lands are now the property of the chief of Clan Gregor, having been purchased about 1798 from the Commissioners of Forfeited estates. Whatever was the original ground of quarrel; or how far provocation had been given, the most friendly feeling afterwards prevailed and now exists between the two clans, which is strengthened by frequent intermarriage.

Balquhiddy, "the country of the Mac Laurins," is eighteen miles in length and seven in breadth; by the last census the number of inhabitants was reduced to 1,049 souls, of whom, perhaps, not more than twenty bear their appropriate patronymic. It was formerly very different; so numerous were those of the name that no others durst go into church until the Mac Laurins had entered and taken their seats, and the first question usually asked on their return was, "what fight or quarrel has happened to day?" As all parties were armed it is easily seen that deeds of blood would frequently arise from these unseemly brawls, and a curious entry in the Lord High Treasurer's account under the year 1532, appears to refer to the practice. In this record we find that a Sir John Mac Laurin, Vicar of Balquhiddy, was killed, and that several of his kinsmen were implicated in the slaughter and were outlawed. There is no other reference to this transaction than the above; and it is very probable that the Vicar lost his life in a humane endeavour to prevent the shedding of blood on one of these unhallowed occasions.

Mac Laurin, of wester Invernentie, was taken prisoner after Culloden, and marched for Carlisle to take his trial. When the party reached a height near Moffat the prisoner desired to step aside, when, seizing the moment, he tumbled himself to the bottom of the declivity, and ran off with the utmost speed; gaining a morass he

THE MAC LAURINS.

plunged into the water, immersed himself to the neck, and covering his head with a turf he remained until night, when he made his way to his own country, where, in the disguise of a woman, he lived undiscovered until the act of indemnity relieved him from all fear. This is the foundation of the story of "Pate in Peril," given in the Waverley novel of "Redgauntlet."

Among the most distinguished members of this clan is Colin Mac Laurin, son of a clergyman in Argyle,—successively professor of mathematics in the colleges of Aberdeen and Edinburgh. His various philosophical works, which do him lasting honour, procured him the friendship of a large circle of the most eminent men of his day, but he fell a victim to his loyalty at the age of forty-eight. Having taken an active part in providing for the defence of Edinburgh in 1745, when that city fell into the hands of Prince Charles, he was forced to make a precipitate retreat, on which he was exposed to cold and hardship that led to the complaint which carried him off in June 1746. His son John, who became a senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh, under the title of Lord Dreghorn, in 1787, was highly eminent as a lawyer, and was author of some professional and other pieces.

Ewen Mac Laurin, a native of Argyle, raised, at his own charge, the "South Carolina loyalists" in the first American war.

James Chichester Mac Laurin, M.D., was physician to the Forces. In 1794 he accompanied the British army to Holland, but his health becoming impaired, he died, with the brightest prospects, at the early age of thirty-eight.

Colonel James Mac Laren, C.B., has distinguished himself very highly in the Indian army. His bravery in leading on the 16th Bengal native Infantry at the victory of Sabraon, where he was severely wounded, elicited the pointed commendation of the Governor-General. His father was well known as the "Baron Mac Labhrain," and we

CLANN LABHRAINN—THE MAC LAURINS.

cannot but regret to find that this gallant officer like so many others, has adopted the modern corrupt spelling of his name.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of the Clan Laurin of old are, or, two chevronels gules, in base a lymphad, sail furled, oars in action sable, all within a bordure, ingrailed gules. Crest, on a casque and wreath of the colours, a lion's head erased, between two laurel branches orlewise proper, meeting in an eastern crown of three points or. Motto, over the achievement "Dalriada," underneath "Ab origine fidus."

SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, Labhrail, otherwise Buaidh craobh, wild Laurel, *Laureola*. CATH-GHAIRM, or war cry, Craig Tuirc, the rock of the Boar.

The figure illustrative of this clan represents a chief of former days; on his head is the clogaid or conical helmet, and he wears a short lurich, or shirt of mail, under a leathern doublet, for which there is old authority. The Breacan fheile, or Belted plaid, is of the clan tartan, and the feet are protected by short Cuarans of deer hide. The bow which he holds is from one found in a moss and now preserved at Inch, in Lochaber. With such a weapon a young chief of the Mac Laurins, by a singular act of coolness and dexterity, slew Caillain uaine, the leader of a predatory band of Campbells, and recovered the cattle they were driving away. His cairn is still pointed out, and the traditional "sgeulachd," or legend, is interesting. The quiver is of badger's skin, with which old Gaëlic poetry tells us they were usually formed.



LONDON:
ACKERMANN & CO. 96, STRAND.
EDINBURGH:
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK.
DUBLIN: JOHN CUMMINGS.



R. R. McLan, Pinxit.

J. Jackson, Lith.

MAC PHEE.

London, Published by Ackermann & Co., 96, Strand.

Printed by C. Graft

CLANN DRUBH-THÉ MAC-THÉES

The Gael have a predilection for selecting the pronunciation of words, whence a language, which in a stranger would appear from its numerous consonants to be harsh and unpleasant, is rendered very euphonious. The Clann, or Mac, in this case, signifies the, the indication of which effect is the t which follows; but the sound has been farther softened, in common parlance, by adding at the first syllable, into Mac Thee.

This clan is a branch of the great Suidh Alpinich, or race of Alpin, the name implying a dark-coloured tribe, and their ancient possession was the island Colonsay, county of Argyll, of which Oranay, only isolated at high water, forms a part.

Munro, dean of the Isles, in his description of these parts, tells us that this "was the property of one great Captain, called Mac Phie, but pertained of right to clan Donald of Kinloch." This island was held by the Mac Phies as late as the middle of the seventeenth century, and there are still several freeholders and many respectable families in the county. A branch of the clan who followed Lochell has been also settled in Lochaber from time immemorial.

In the burial ground of Iona, that venerable and learned seat of piety and learning, there was, when Pennant visited the isle, 1773, a monument commemorating a chief of this clan. He describes it as presenting the effigy of a warrior in high relief; armed with the sword and bow, great or two handed sword, and bearing the arms

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CLANN DHUBHI—THE MAC PHEES.

THE Gaël have a predilection for softening the pronunciation of words, whence a language, which to a stranger would appear, from its numerous consonants, to be harsh and unpleasing, is rendered very euphonious. The Clann, or Mac, in this case, aspirates the d, the indication of which effect is the h which follows; but the name has been farther softened, in common parlance, by elision of the first syllable, into Mac Phee.

This clan is a branch of the great Siol Alpinich, or race of Alpin, the name implying a dark-coloured tribe, and their ancient possession was the island Colonsay, county of Argyle, of which Oransay, only isolated at high water, forms a part.

Munro, dean of the Isles, in his description of those parts, tells us that this "was the property of ane gentle Captain, called Mac Phie, but pertained of auld to clan Donald of Kintire." This island was held by the Mac Phees as late as the middle of the seventeenth century, and there are still several freeholders and many respectable families in the county. A branch of the clan who followed Lochail has been also settled in Lochaber from time immemorial.

In the burial ground of Iona, that venerated and ancient seat of piety and learning, there was, when Pennant visited the isle, 1772, a monument commemorating a chief of this clan. He describes it as presenting the effigy of a warrior in high relief, armed with the claidheamh mòr, great or two handed sword, and among the orna-

CLANN DHUBHI.

ments was a Long-fada, or galley, the lymphad of the heralds, that invariable ensign of an insular or west highland chief, with the inscription "Hic jacet Malcolumbus Mac Duffie de Collonsay." Oransay contained a priory of canons regular, the ruins of which are little inferior in extent or architectural interest to those in Iona, but the cell of Columba and cemetery of so many kings was preferred by the Gaëlic nobles as the most hallowed resting-place.

Coll Mac Donald, better known by the appellation Ciotach, or left-handed, the faithful companion of the great Marquis of Montrose in the civil war of 1645, was accused with his followers, of having been "art and guilty of the felonie and cruell slaughter of umquhill Malcolm Mac Phie of Collonsay."

This clan, having been dispossessed of its original inheritance, became what has usually been termed "broken," *i. e.* lost their independence, and were obliged to rank in the following of others more powerful. It has been observed that a branch of them settled in the country of the Camerons, where they were much respected, and were useful auxiliaries to the laird of Locheil, distinguishing themselves by their bravery. In the battle of Culloden, the Camerons were one of the few clans who made that furious onset, which nearly annihilated the left wing of the Duke of Cumberland's army, and almost led to a brilliant victory. They suffered fearfully for their temerity, and, with the Camerons proper, fell slain and wounded a proportionate number of the name of Mac Phee. One of them was engaged in the vain attempt which was made to prevent the dragoons from getting through the wall which protected the flank of the Highland army, and he brought down both horse and rider with his broadsword; but ere Duncan could get clear of them the horse gave him a kick which broke his back; next day he was carried off the field, and although he lived long after, he walked on his stick, bent entirely to the ground. He used to say

THE MAC PHEES.

“she was a sore morning for him, but he made ae southern tak a sleep it would be lang ere he wakened fae.”

There is at present living in an island in Loch Quoich, Inverness-shire, “an outlaw” of this name—a sort of Rob Roy in his way, as he holds himself free of the laird or the law, paying no rent, or making acknowledgment of a superior. Ewen Mac Phee is a deserter from the army, but although his retreat is well known, he receives no molestation. He, however, does not consider himself entirely secure, for his constant companion is a loaded rifle, which, it is said, his wife is as dextrous in the use of as himself. He leads in other respects a harmless life, maintaining his family chiefly on his goats and the fish and game he may procure. Some curiosity has lately been excited respecting this man from the unusual circumstances in which he is placed, and a clansman, a worthy baillie of Glasgow, in lately passing along the Caledonian canal, and hearing Ewen’s history, left a sovereign for his use.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for Mac Phee are or, a lion rampant, gules, surmounted by a fess, azure. Crest, a demi lion rampant, gules. Motto, “Pro Rege.”

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, is Guithas Pine, *pinus sylvestris*, as being a branch of the Clan Alpin. If in the ranks of the Cameron, the badge of the superior would be adopted.

The figure which illustrates this clan is dressed in the shirt of mail, of which the highlanders so long retained the use. It is called lurich in Gaëlic, a word, which it has been observed in a previous number, bears a close resemblance to the Latin lorica, applied to a similar piece of defensive armour by the Romans, and which Varro tells us is a word derived by them from the Gauls, who would hence appear to have been its inventors. The form in this instance is rather remarkable, but there is old authority for it. The openings in the skirt gave freedom to the wearer, and the sword was thrust through a

CLANN DHUBHI—THE MAC PHEES.

hole, as the most convenient method of carrying it. The head is protected by the clogaid, skull-piece, or helmet, of the conical form, worn by both the Gaël and the nations of Scandinavia, but longest retained by the highlanders. He wears in it the eagle's wing, which we find from Ossianic poetry was the peculiar distinction of the chiefs. He is armed with the da Sleag, two missile spears or darts, which are often alluded to as having been carried by the heroes of old. The ball at the lower end, called the cnapstarra, is mentioned by Dion Cassius as having been used by the ancient Caledonians to disturb the enemy and their cavalry by a rattling noise which it made. This weapon is seen on sepulchral monuments, and is mentioned in Gaëlic poetry of late ages.



URQUHART.

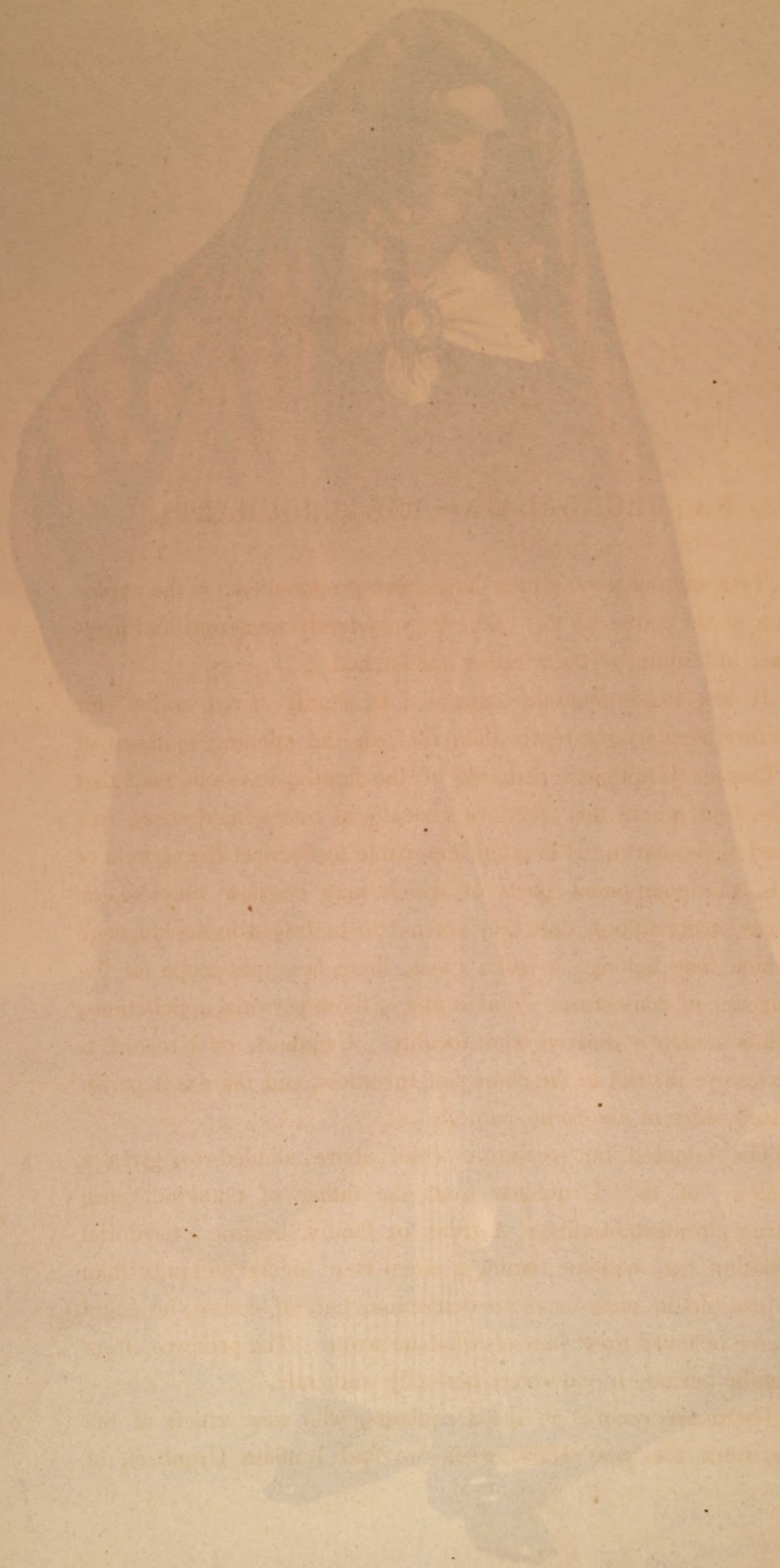
London, Published by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand.
Printed by C. Brad.

The name of the family is of course of great importance, and it is not surprising that it has been the subject of much speculation and conjecture.

It has been generally supposed to be derived from the word "orchard," and no other reason is given for this. The name of the family, as it is given by Sir Thomas Urquhart's pedigree, is "Urquhart," and it is observed that Adam, from whom the Urquharts trace their descent, was framed of red earth. It is often impossible to discover the etymology of words, the component parts of which may be now obsolete, or become so corrupted, that they are not to be traced in the language to which they belong; in such cases, there is ample scope for the indulgence of conjecture. This is one of those personal appellations, which is evidently derived from locality. Urquhart, or Urcharl, is an extensive district in the county of Inverness, and there is a parish in Morayshire of the same name.

The talented but eccentric chief above alluded to, gives a genealogy of the Urquharts from the father of mankind, with amazing circumstantiality. A tribe, or family, bearing a territorial appellation has, without doubt, a claim to a higher antiquity than it is possible in most cases to determine, but it would be difficult to have believed great part of what he says. The pedigree, even a remote period is, however, perfectly correct.

There are records of the Urquharts who were lords of the manor, from the year 1386, when we find William Urquhart, of



THE END

Printed by J. W. Smith, New York

NA URCHDADAIN—THE URQUHARTS.

THE etymologies, which have been propounded for the explanation of the name of this clan, are sufficiently numerous and ingenious ; but some of them rather far-fetched.

It has been generally supposed to signify "red earth," for no other reason apparently than that, in the opening sentence of Sir Thomas Urquhart's pedigree of the family, it is observed that Adam, from whom this facetious genealogist traces his descent, was framed of red earth. It is often impossible to discover the etymon of words, the component parts of which may be now obsolete, or become so corrupted, that they are not to be traced in the language to which they belong ; in such cases, there is ample scope for the indulgence of conjecture. This is one of those personal appellations, which is evidently derived from locality. Urquhart, or Urchard, is an extensive district in the county of Inverness, and there is a parish in Morayshire of the same name.

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There are records of the Urquharts, who were chiefs of the name, from the year 1306, when we find William Urquhart, of

NA URCHDADAIN.

Cromartie, sheriff of the county, which office was afterwards made heritable in the family. In early ages, when individuals are of so much importance as to receive royal charters and hold high national appointments, they must possess personal influence, or belong to a race which has attained distinction by public services.

This William married a daughter of the powerful Earl of Ross, and his son and successor Adam obtained charters of various lands; the estates being afterwards greatly increased by intermarriages with the Mac Kenzies and others.

Sir Thomas Urquhart, of Cromarty, who married Helen, daughter of Alexander, Lord Abernethie, of Saltoun, is remarkable for having been the father of no fewer than eleven daughters and twenty-five sons, of whom seven fell with honour in the battle of Pinkie, fought 1547.

He, however, who was the most remarkable personage in the line of chiefs, is the above-mentioned Sir Thomas, who lived in the time of Kings Charles I. and II. and whose life was singularly eventful.

When a young man on his travels, he was repeatedly called on to support the national honour, and he thrice evinced his patriotism and bravery by entering the lists with "men of three several nations, to vindicate his native country from the calumnies wherewith they had aspersed it; wherein it pleased God so to conduct his fortune, that he succeeded in disarming his adversaries, and having generously spared their lives, they acknowledged their error."

He was knighted by King Charles I. on whose death he, with the Mac Kenzies, Munros, and other clans, took to arms, and raised the standard of Charles II. for which he was proclaimed traitor. He had a command in the royal army, which was defeated at Worcester, when he became prisoner, and, during his captivity, his affairs in Scotland went entirely to wreck; for as he had generously given up the rental of his estates to trustees for behoof of his creditors,

THE URQUHARTS.

they pillaged the lands and appropriated the rents; believing him dead, they actually abstracted the title deeds and other documents, while Leslie of Findrassie went so far as to make a predatory inroad on one of his chief vassals!

At this time he arrived from England, and although stern in the field, he was so meek and forgiving as to prevent his clansmen from resenting these numerous and galling injuries by deed of arms, a shorter method than the uncertain process of law. His property was at last sequestrated, when a choice collection of books which he had formed was dispersed, to his great sorrow. He wrote several works of an extraordinary character, and "under circumstances which pulled down the vigour of his fancy, and violentlie held it under." This fancy, which does not appear to have been very deeply depressed, was most fertile and amusing. While in prison he wrote "The Jewel," wherein he avers that he could introduce a universal language—new and surprising methods of calculation, systems of mathematics, and other matters of novelty and usefulness—which he offered to divulge, if his castle and lands were restored.

The death of Sir Thomas, like his life, was singular: he expired of joyous laughter, upon hearing that Charles II. had been restored.

The male line of the Urquharts of Cromartie terminated in James, who was a colonel of much distinction, and died without issue, 1741, when the chiefship of this clan devolved on the son of "the Tutor," who married Elizabeth, heiress of the ancient house of Seton, of Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire, 1636.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are or, three boars' heads erased gules, langued, azure. Crest, a demi otter, sable, crowned with an antique crown, or, and holding between his paws a crescent, gules. Supporters, two greyhounds, argent, collared and leished, gules. Motto, "Per mare et terras." The ancient motto is likewise borne beneath the shield—"Mean, speak, and do well."

The SUAICHEANTAS is Lus leth 'n t-samhradh, native Wall-flower, *Cheiranthus*.

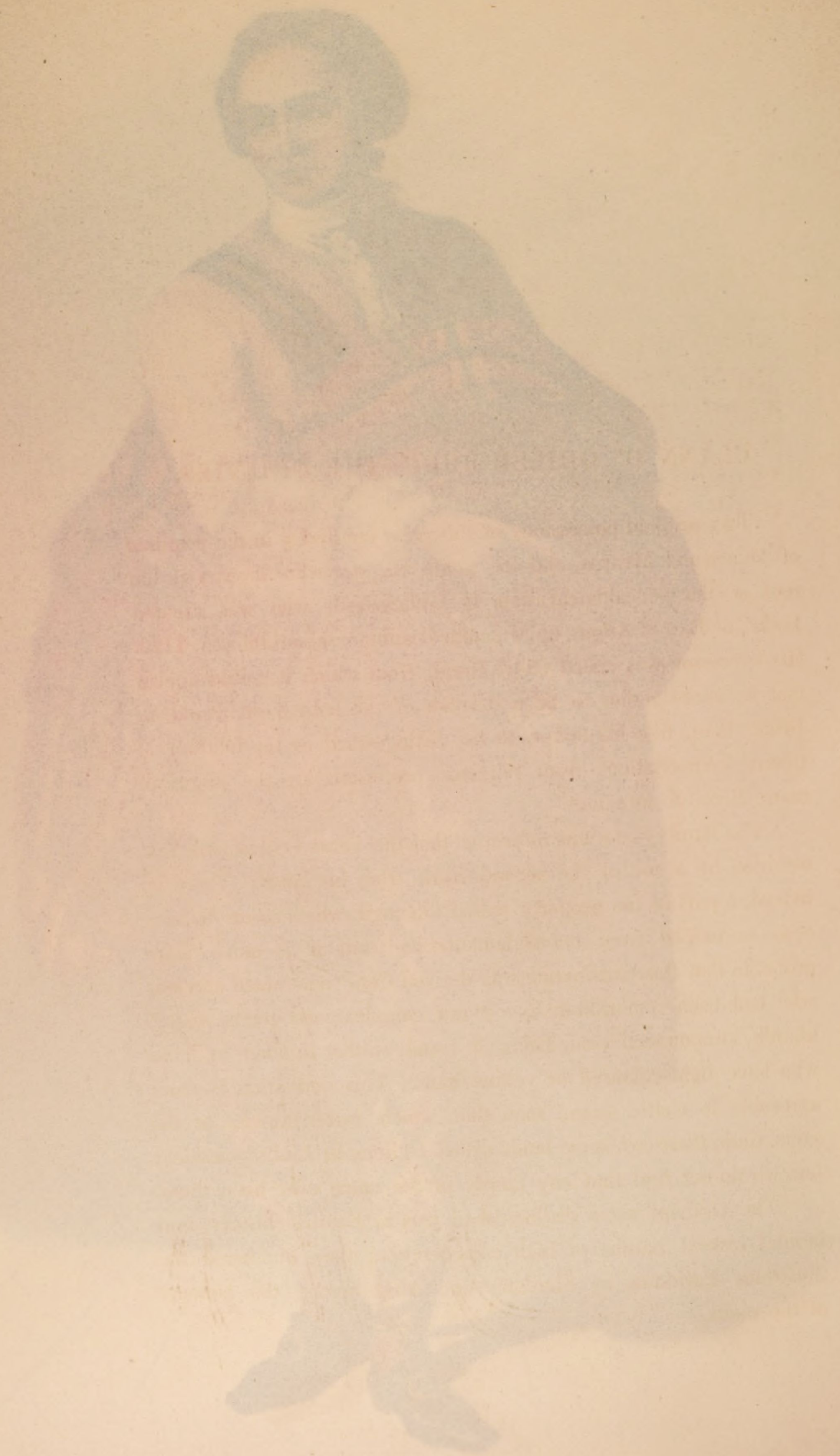
The figure represents a female in the ancient and picturesque garment called Airisaid, which has been shown as otherwise worn, in illustration of Clann Mhathain, or the Matheson, in No. X. Although Martin, who wrote his description of the Western Islands in the latter end of the seventeenth century, says that this dress had not been in use for many years, we have met with old people in Inverness and Aberdeenshires who were able to recollect its being worn by some very aged females; hence the shoe buckles are introduced with propriety. Alasdair Mac Dhonuill, who wrote in 1740, alludes to it in one of his poems, as having been worn in his day.

The Airisaid was usually of lachdan, or of a saffron hue, but it was also striped with various colours, according to taste.

Printed by C. Gros

The original name of the family was Ogilvie, and it was from this name that the name of the family was derived. The name of the family was derived from the name of the family, and it was from this name that the name of the family was derived. The name of the family was derived from the name of the family, and it was from this name that the name of the family was derived.

The family of Ogilvie inform us that the name Ogilvie was first assumed by a son of the second Earl, from his lands. There is, indeed, a part of the territory called Glenogil, which seems to have been so named from some antiquity; but it is much more probable that the name was derived from some noted ancestor who had been distinguished by some remarkable deed or exploit. The name of the family was derived from the name of the family, and it was from this name that the name of the family was derived. The name of the family was derived from the name of the family, and it was from this name that the name of the family was derived.



CLANN O' GHILLE BHUI'—THE OGILVIES.

THE original possessions of this great family lay in the counties of Angus and Mearns, and the noble ancestor who appears at the root of the genealogical tree, is Gillichriosd, who was created Iar'la', or Earl of Angus, by Malcolm Ceannmòr, about the year 1120. His successor was called Gilli' Breid, from which it would appear that he chose rather to be a devotee of the holy Saint Breid, or Bride, than, like his father, to be distinguished as the follower of Christ. Appellations from religious profession are the origin of many Scottish surnames.

The family historians inform us that the name Ogilvie was first assumed by a son of the second Earl, from his lands. There is, indeed, a part of the property called Glenogil, which seems to have been so named from *ochal* lamentation; but it is much more probable that this patronymic was derived from some noted ancestor who had been remarkable as a "fair complexioned young man;" *bhuidh*, pronounced *vuie*, being a usual epithet applied to those who have light-coloured or yellow hair. This derivation is more agreeable to Celtic usage, than that which is territorial; at the same time, there are some lands called Ogilvie, in Linlithgowshire; but we do not find that any family of the name ever lived there.

The Ogilvies act a distinguished part in Scottish history, and besides several barons of high consideration, they numbered the illustrious Earldoms of Findlater and Airly among the honours of the name.

CLANN O' GHILLE BHUI'.

It is not to be expected that more can be here given than a slight detail of some of the transactions in which the clan were more particularly engaged, which may serve to illustrate its character and the manners of the people, to whom these pages are devoted. The rough times in which the elder branches lived, when the whole population was obliged to hold itself in warlike preparation, led to the formation of habits which lingered long after the state of society had undergone a change. In the turmoils of other ages, property was continually changing hands. Sometimes it was acquired by force, and retained by the sword; sometimes intermarriage gave a title, to which, in many cases, it may be asserted that power alone could obtain acknowledgment, and possessions have been transferred to parties, in feudal form, who being considered aliens by the original residents, were forthwith assailed as intruders, and compelled, perhaps, at last, to relinquish their acquisition on the best terms they could obtain.

The Airly family held territorial possessions in Angus, in the reign of William the Lyon, 1165—1214. They became heritable sheriffs of that extensive district, a situation which brought the Ogilvies into frequent collision with their enemies, and lawless freebooters from the Grampian hills. Sir Walter Ogilvie, of Achterhouse, who was sheriff in 1391, lost his life in one of these desperate raids, which is thus described. Duncan, natural son of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, made a southern expedition in the above year, plundering the country and committing great ravages, when Sir Walter, with a large force, marched in pursuit, and, having overtaken the marauders at a place called Glenbrereth, a furious combat immediately ensued, in which the sheriff and his brother, with about sixty of their followers, were slain!

The Earls of Airly were actively engaged in the wars of King Charles I., and again displayed their loyalty in gallantly taking the

THE OGILVIES.

field in the risings of 1715 and 1745. On the last occasion, David Lord Ogilvie joined Prince Charles, when the Highland army reached Edinburgh, with 600 men, and after the battle of Culloden he escaped, through Norway and Sweden, to France, where he served with great honour in command of a regiment called by his own name, until he obtained a pardon, 1778, and returned home. Bonaparte offered to pay up the arrears of the pension which had been allowed him by Louis XVI., but he disdained to receive from the revolutionary government an acknowledgment for the defence of a monarchy which had been destroyed. For participation in the above rebellions they were forfeited; but as Lord Ogilvie had been attainted before he succeeded to the Earldom, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1826 to remove all disabilities supposed to result from his attainder, in favour of David, present earl, and the thirteenth baron.

The branch of the Ogilvies settled in the North were not less distinguished for their loyalty, which frequently involved them in hostilities with their neighbours of an opposite feeling, and there were hot feuds of long standing between them and the Gordons, &c.

It must not be omitted to state here that it was to the brave George Ogilvie, governor of the castle of Dunottar, during the usurpation, that the preservation of the Scottish Regalia; crown, sceptre, and sword of justice, is owing. They had been deposited in this strong fortress for safety, and the reward he received for this important service was the title of baronet, and an honorary augmentation to his coat armour!

Another party had, however, a share in this transaction—the honest minister of the neighbouring kirk of Kinnèf having communicated with the governor, who was apprehensive that the castle might fall into the hands of the enemy, it was arranged that the clergyman's wife should carry off the regalia, which she did in a bundle of flax; and having carefully wrapped up the national treasures,

CLANN O' GHILLE BHUI'—THE OGILVIES.

the loyal couple buried them under the pulpit, where they remained until the Restoration; but no reward whatever was bestowed on these honest royalists!

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are argent, a lion, passant, guardant, gules, crowned with an imperial crown, or. Crest, a lion rampant, gules, holding between the paws a plumb rule, proper. Supporters, two lions, guardant, gules. Motto, "Forward."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge of recognition, is Seorsa luibh, evergreen Alkanet, *Anchusa*.

The illustration represents a highland gentleman in the costume of 1745, and is painted, with the exception of the Ogilvie tartan, from a portrait of James, sixth Earl of Perth, lieutenant-general of the highland army, preserved at Drummond Castle. The trews were the usual dress of gentlemen, as seen in old portraits; but in this, as in some other pictures, knee breeches and stockings are worn. The pistols slung in the sword-belt is unusual, and this is the only instance which has come under our notice.

the first of the order, which were the first, where they remained
until the dissolution, but no record was preserved of
the order itself.

The arms of the order are argent, a lion passant guardant,
crowned with an imperial crown, or. Crest, a lion rampant,
passant guardant, above a torse, above a plume of feathers. Supporters,
two lions passant guardant. Motto, "Forsus."

The Order of the Star, or badge of recognition, is a seven-pointed
star, or Maltese cross, of silver.

The Order of the Star represents a highland gentleman in the costume
of 1745, and is painted, with the exception of the Order of the
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R. R. M. Jan, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC INNES.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. G. & Co.



R. R. MacInnes, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC INNES.

London Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. G. & Co.

The name of the clan is derived from the Gaelic word *Innis*, which signifies an island, and hence *Innis*. There are also some families who are called *Mac Aonais*, and these who are called *Mac Aonais*, and these who are called *Mac Aonais*, but it is probable also, that many families have taken this name as a local appellation. *Innis* signifies an island, and those whose residence was in such a situation, would be designated from that circumstance, as in the instances, *Aird*, *Glen*, *Ballach*, *Blair*, *Ross*, &c. originally designations applied as descriptive of locality. *Innes* of *Innes*, and other families of antiquity in the county of *Moray*, acquired their name from lands so called, but no history or tradition derives them from the *Mac Aonais*.

Morven, that district of *Argyleshire* celebrated in the poems of *Ossian*, as the territory of the great *Fingal*, was the place of birth of this clan; and in a romantic situation, at the residence of a noble stream, with a salt water loch, stands the magnificent ruin of *Cann-loch-shinn*, long the residence of the *Mac Aonais*. It is a lofty square tower, or keep, built of the hardest stone, and is remarkably large and solid, and was raised by a lady named *Mac Aonais*, who lived in the reign of the great *Malcolm*. The structure is now in ruins, and the only remains of it are the walls of the tower, which are still to be seen in some places.



CLANN AONGHAIS—MAC INNES.

ANGUS is one of the oldest names in the Gaëlic language, occurring frequently in Scottish and Pictish history.

The Gaëlic orthography is Aongas, but, as in the genitive, the g is aspirated by the following h, the word is pronounced Aon'es, and hence Innes. There can be no doubt but many of the latter name, and those who are called Mac Innes, are properly of the Mac Aon'ais clan; but it is probable also, that many families bear this name as a local appellation. Innis signifies an islet, and those whose residence was in such a situation, would be designated from that circumstance, as in the instances, Aird, Glen, Ballach, Blair, Ross, &c. originally designations applied as descriptive of locality. Innes of Innes, and other families of antiquity in the county of Moray, acquired their name from lands so called, but no history or tradition derives them from the Mac Aon'ais's.

Morven, that district of Argyleshire celebrated in the poems of Ossian, as the territory of the great Fingal, was the chief seat of this clan; and in a romantic situation, at the confluence of a rapid stream, with a salt water loch, stands the ruined and romantic castle of Ceann-loch-aluin, long the residence of the Mac Aon'ais's. It is a massy square tower, or keep, built to the top with stones of a remarkably large size, and was reared by a lady named Du'ghall, which would imply the dark-complexioned stranger. The tradition respecting its erection is, that it cost this lady the worth of a quantity of butter equal to its own size, and certainly, if as much is meant,

CLANN AONGHAIS—MAC INNES.

as the bulk of the outer walls, and the interior space, it was rather a costly edifice. It underwent at one time a very sharp siege, during which the Clan Aon'ais bravely stood out until a breach was made in the wall. This was probably when it was taken and garrisoned by Montrose's Irish auxiliaries, in 1645. In the burial ground of Kilcolumkil, at a short distance, are several monuments of the old possessors of the adjoining lands. They are chiefly slab stones, beautifully sculptured in intricate foliage and tracery designs, a style prevalent throughout the Highlands until late years; but in few cases have there been inscriptions, and where they were introduced, time and the injuries of the weather have defaced them.

There is a common saying, "Mac Aonghais an Dun's Mac Dhughil an Laorn," the origin of which is not very clearly understood, even by the natives with whom we have conversed.

The hereditary bowmen to the chiefs of Mac Kinnon were of the Clan Aon'ais, and many characteristic anecdotes are related of their exploits. Besides carrying a bow and arrows for their own, or Mac Kinnon's use, these officials were required to instruct the clansmen in the management of this favourite weapon, and for their services they enjoyed a hereditary farm, called Dal na Saighdear, or "the field of the archer."

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are, azure, on a chief, argent, three stars of six points, of the first. Crest, a thistle, proper, and thereon a bee sucking the flower! Motto, "E labore dulcedo."

The figure represents a warrior assailed by archers, the shower of whose deadly missiles he wards off by the dexterous use of his target. The Highland archers were excellent marksmen; and it has been observed in a former number that the Celtic practice was to draw the arrow to the breast. A bowman was termed saighdear, from saighead, an arrow and fear a man, a word which appears to be the origin of "soldier."



R.R. McTear, pinxit

L. Thomson, lith.

CLAN DONCHADH, OF MAR.

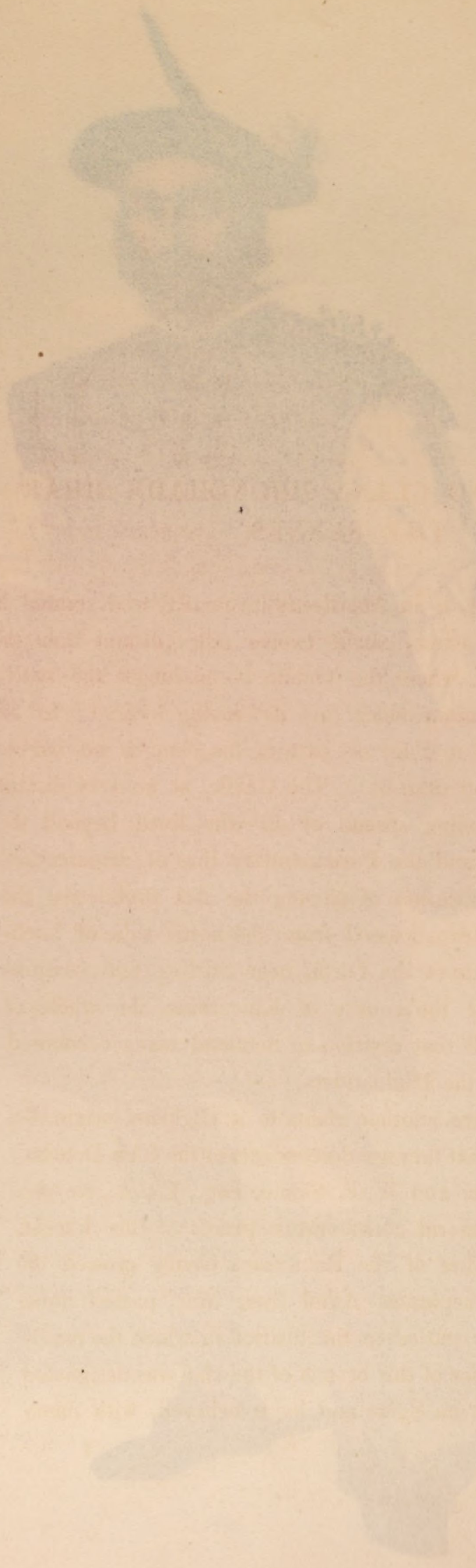
London, Published by Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.

Printed by G. Colver

THE HISTORY OF THE
NATIVE RESIDENCE OF THE HIGHLANDERS

Several of the most important of the native
residences of the Highlanders are situated in the
vicinity of the coast, and are of great interest to the
historian, as they afford a valuable opportunity of
examining the remains of the native architecture, and
the manner in which the Highlanders have improved
their dwellings since the introduction of the
European mode of building. The most interesting of
these residences is that of the Highlanders of
Glenelg, which was destroyed by fire in the year 1841.
The ruins of this residence are still to be seen, and
are of great interest to the historian. The Highlanders
of Glenelg were the last of the Highlanders to
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SIOL SGEINE, NO CLANN DHONCHADH MHAR — THE SKENES.

SKENE, of Skene, is an Aberdeenshire family, who resided in a parish of the same name, about twelve miles distant from the capital of the county, where the Gaëlic is no longer the native language, but the circumstance of its having ceased to be the mother tongue of a chief or part of his clan, is no bar to their claim of Highland descent. The Gaëlic, at no very distant period, was the prevailing speech of all who lived beyond the Grampian mountains, and the Parliamentary line of demarcation, which was drawn on occasion of passing the Act prohibiting the use of the Highland dress, passed from the north side of Loch-
lomond, by the north side of the Forth, near Stirling, and comprehended the hill part of the county of Kincardine, the whole of Aberdeenshire, &c.; all that division of Scotland being accounted the native residence of the Highlanders.

But the Skenes have another claim to a Highland origin,—a current tradition being that they are descendants of the Clan Doncha', or Robertsons, of Athol; and W. F. Skene, Esq., F.S.A., &c. &c. has furnished us with several corroborative proofs of this descent. A second son of the chief of the Robertsons having crossed the mountain ridge, which separates Athol from Mar, passed down Strathdee, and ultimately settled in the district in which the family so long resided. The leader of this branch of the clan was designated Doncha', or Duncan mòr na Sgine and he is believed, with much

SIOL SGEINE, NO CLANN DHONCHADH MHAR.

probability, to have been contemporary with the first Lowland Earl of Athol, whose succession to this property was very likely to induce the discontented portion of the highland clan to leave their original seat. The "Baronage," it is to be observed, deduces the Robertsons from a younger son of Donald of the Isles, but on what authority does not well appear.

Skene seems to have long existed as a territorial appellation; hence the prefix *de*, applicable to place, *le* being always personal.

John le Skene, who signs Ragman's Roll, 1296, was probably the son of Duncan, whose son Patrick signed the same document, and his grandson Robert got a charter of the lands of Skene from Robert the Bruce. The origin of this ancient family is thus more satisfactorily proved than by the admission of legends that savour of old women's tales,—the story, so often repeated, of some person rescuing one of the Scottish monarchs from a ferocious wolf, by slaying it with his sgian, or dirk, is the popular traditional origin of the name, and the hero is said to have lived in the time of Malcolm II. or about 1014. He would, therefore, be the first recorded in the family history. Although John the Skene and his son Patrick signed the bond of submission to King Edward I. of England, in 1296, on the accession of Bruce to the Scottish crown, he granted a charter, "Roberto Skene, dilecto et fideli nostro, pro homagio et servitio suo, omnes et singulos terras de Skene, et lacum ejusdem, per omnes rectas antiquas metas et divisas suas," &c., dated 1318. Adam de Skene went with his followers to oppose Donald of the Isles, in his alarming advance from the north, and was slain at the battle of Harlaw, 1411. He had raised money for this service by mortgage on his estates, which proved a source of great trouble to his successors. Alexander joined the army of James IV. and fell with that chivalrous monarch in the disastrous battle of Flodden Field, 1513; and Alexander, his grandson, was likewise slain at the

THE SKENES OF SKENE.

battle of Pinkey, 1547. The laird of Skene joined Huntly in his attempt to get Queen Mary out of the Earl of Moray's keeping, and lost his youngest son and several kinsmen in the consequent battle of Corrichie, 1562. Others of the family distinguished themselves in military service, both in this country and abroad.

The ancient family of Skene of Skene at last terminated in George, who was the twenty-first chief, and died without issue in 1824, when the possessions, which had been much increased by intermarriage and purchase, reverted to the present Earl of Fife, whose father had married Mary, sister of the above George.

Several families of respectability are descended of this house, of whom may be mentioned those of Dyce, Hallyards, Cariston, &c.

The castle of Skene is believed to have been the first stone and lime building in that district of the county called Mar; it consisted of a square keep of three vaulted stories, and entrance was obtained by a ladder placed against the second floor.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are gules, three sgians, or daggers, palewise, in fess, argent, hilted and pommelled, or, on the points of which, as many wolves' heads of the third. Crest, a dexter arm from the shoulder, issuing out of a cloud, and holding forth a triumphal crown or garland of laurel leaves, proper. Supporters, on the dexter a Highlander in his proper garb, holding in his right hand a sgian, and on the sinister a Highlander in a more simple habit, his target on the left arm, and his dorlach, by his side, all proper. Motto—"Virtutis regia merces." The Clann Dhoncha', or Robertsons of Athol, carry wolves' heads erased on the same field.

The Dorlach was the wallet, or haversack, of the highland soldiers, and is noticed in Baillie's Letters, under the year 1639. "Those of the English who visited our camp did gaze with admiration upon those supple fellows, the highlanders, with their plaids, targes, and Dorlachs."

SIOL SGEINE, NO CLANN DHONCHADH MHAR.—THE SKENES.

A dirk of antique manufacture, supposed to be Duncan Mòr's, was carefully preserved in the charter chest, the safe keeping of which was probably a sort of tenure similar to those of some other families which we have had occasion to notice.

The figure given for this clan may be taken as the portrait of one of the lairds of Skene, dressed in the fashion which prevailed in the time of James VI. The doublet was then formed in this manner, embroidered and slashed out in Spanish style, as we see in the armorial supporters of Clunie Mac Pherson, and it was retained by the highlanders, long after it had gone out of use among other people. The belted plaid, which was formed of one entire piece, is of the clan tartan, from the pattern of an old kilt preserved in the castle of Skene. The Sword is from a curious weapon in possession of Henry Angelo, Esq., and we believe it to exhibit one of the first approaches to the cliabh, or basket hilt. The sporan is a very ingenious specimen of the old leathern purse, which was furnished with different pouches, curiously contrived to be closed by thongs of different colours, which were thus rendered ornamental. The Bonaid gorm is from the head on one of James the Fifth's coins, which being so covered, is called a bonnet piece. The brooch is similar to the celebrated brooch of Lorn, and the no less elegant one so long preserved in the family of Campbell, of Glenlyon.



R. R. McJan, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC IVOR.

London Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.

Printed by C. Graft.

CLANN IMHOIR—THE MAC IVORS:

This clan trace their lineage as far back as the time of Malcolm IV., who reigned from 1153 to 1163.

Ivor, the progenitor, is represented in a manuscript of the family, as son of Duncan, Lord of Lochnaw, who flourished in the above period, so that the clan was a branch of the great Siol Diarmid or race of Campbell; and they appear to have acknowledged their dependance upon that powerful clan until the year 1564, when Gille Easpuig, fifth Earl, made a formal resignation of all claim which he might have as chief paramount. By this deed, the Earl relinquishes for ever, to his cousin, Ivor Mac Ivor, and his successors, of "his awin frin moillie, uncompellit, and for special cause and favors," all "ryght, title, and kyndnes quhatsumever, we, or our predecessoris had, has, or in any manner of way may claim, of the calpis aucht and wont to come to our house of the surname of Mak Ever, with power to use, nplift, intromit, and uptak the said calpis to thair awn utilitie and profite, and to dispoise thairupon as thay sall think expedient, as wile uther freeholder, and as we wes wont to do of before, providing yet we haif the said Ever's calpis;" and by the title deeds of their estates they were bound to use the name of Mac Ivor. The calp here alluded to, was a horse, cow, or ox, which had belonged to a deceased clansman, and was given to the chief on his death. The reservation seems to have been made as an acknowledgment of Argyle's Earldom.

The original lands of this clan were Lergachanick, Ardsay,

CLANN IMHOIR—THE MAC IVORS.

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The original lands of this clan were Lergachonzie, Asnish,

CLANN IMHOIR.

and others in Cowal; but they subsequently made great accessions to their original property, and they spread out into many families of respectability, not only in Argyleshire, but in Caithness, Inverness-shire, the Lewes, &c. Those who settled in Lochaber, went under the name of Mac Glasrichs, and were in the following of Mac Donald of Keppach, with whom they went out in the cause of Prince Charles, 1745-6. This small but brave clan received their designation from their progenitors in Argyle, who were often distinguished as Clann Imhoir Glasrich, from a district in Argyle. In the strong spirit of clanship they insisted, at the battle of Culloden, on being drawn up as a separate body, not being of the lineage of Clan Donald, and having officers of their own tribe. When the army was drawn up on that field of carnage, not forgetful of their origin, they refused to be placed in such position as that they should have to engage the Argyle militia, with whom they carried the same colours and wore their appropriate tartan.

The Mac Ivors were great favourites of the house of Argyle, from whom they held several posts of trust and honour, as the Keeping of the castle of Inverary, &c. When the ninth Earl was involved in some civil commotions, Ivor Mac Ivor promptly joined his standard with one hundred men of his clan, and when forfeited, on his return from Holland, Ivor, who had again joined him, shared his fate. After the revolution, when the Earl's forfeiture was rescinded, Mac Ivor recovered his estates from Earl Archibald; but the condition which his patron imposed upon him for this favour, was, that his son Duncan, and his heirs, should adopt the surname of Campbell, and quarter the arms of that name with his own, whereas they had previously borne that of Mac Ivor only.

Gille Easpuig bàn Mac Ivor, who lived in the middle of the seventeenth century, had only one daughter, who married Campbell of Barchbeyan, ancestor of Campbell of Craignish, and to her he

THE MAC IVORS.

gave the lands of Lergachonzie, and others, as her dowrie; after which the chief gave up that title, and the Mac Ivors were ever after distinguished as of Ashnish, another part of their property. Having no male issue, he resigned the estates in favour of his cousin, "a man of remarkable courage and intrepidity." He was heir-male to Duncan Mac Ivor of Sronshiarai', and by his succession the above family, those of Lergachonzie and of Pennymòr, were united. Duncan, the eighth chief, who lived in the beginning of the eighteenth century, distinguished himself by well-directed exertions to "civilize" the Highlanders. He married a daughter of Mac Alasdair of Loup; and the second son, who became his successor, married Catherine, daughter of Campbell, the captain of Dunstafnage castle. Angus, his son and heir, a man who is still spoken of with great respect, had by Elizabeth, daughter of Mac Lachlan of Craigentary, six sons, who all attained honourable positions in life, and four daughters, who were respectably married, and left issue. Robert Campbell, Esq. of Ashnish, eldest son and heir, who became an advocate of repute in the Court of Session, married a daughter of Mail of Maghide, in the county of Lancaster, in 1769, and, having but one daughter, the family became extinct in that line.

The Mac Ivors were hereditary crownors within a certain district; and latterly the chief seats were at Lochgair, on the side of Lochfine, and at Ashnish, on Loch Mealfort, in the county of Argyle.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are—Quarterly, first grand quarter, counterquartered first and fourth, gyrony of eight, or and sable, for Campbell; second argent, a dexter hand couped in fesse, grasping a dagger in pale, gules; third argent, a galley, sails furled and oars in action, sable. Second grand quarter, quarterly or and gules, over all a bend sable. Supporters, two leopards proper, collared azure, with chains passing betwixt their fore legs and reflected over their backs, or. Crest, a boar's head couped, or. Motto, "Nunquam obliviscar."

CLANN IMHOIR—THE MAC IVORS.

The SUAICHEANTAS was no doubt always that of the Campbells. All branches of a clan carried the same badge as a general mode of recognition and token of common descent; whereas the tartan might be different, and was usually dissimilar, for the very purpose of preventing mistakes as to who parties might be, when not engaged in any joint enterprise. It was common, likewise, for families to have hereditary patterns, in which they dressed when engaged in their own domestic and social employments; but these must not be confounded or allowed to rank with the regular clan tartans.

The figure is dressed in the long tunic, or coat, which was often thickly quilted, and is so frequently seen on the monumental effigies of Highland chiefs in the burial grounds throughout the country. In a baldrick, carried twice round the body, is suspended the clai'mor, of an old fashion, and he is also armed with the sleag, a short spear, or javelin, provided with the brazen ball, or cnapstarra, which, it has been before observed, was described by Dio, as being in use among the Caledonians in the second century. By means of a pebble, or pieces of metal, it made a rattling noise. It is to be observed that two were usually carried, which at times they used as missiles, being recovered by means of a thong, as shown in the figure of Mac Innes. The sgiath, or shield, is one according to primitive formation, but it was used at later periods, this having been painted from a genuine specimen. It was held by a grasp only, a method which admitted of a greater range, and was consequently of more utility than if confined to the elbow. The hood was a usual head-dress of the warriors of old, and was composed as the fancy of the wearer might suggest.

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of the struggles of the people for freedom and justice, and of the triumphs of the American spirit. The story begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also of hardship. They fought for their rights, and they won. They built a nation that was free and independent, and that was the envy of the world.

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R.R.M.º lan, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith

MAC RAE.

London, Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.

Printed by C. G. G.

CLANN RATH—THE MAC RAES.

There is a Hampshire clan of great antiquity, which was at one time both numerous and powerful; but through vicissitudes, such as those we have given instances of in the history of other clans, the Mac Ra's fell into decadence. From being independent they were brought under the following of the Mac Kenzie, when that clan obtained the ascendancy in the north; and, although the name remained very extensively in the country, they possessed but little landed property and had not any great independent influence. As the ancient mode of holding lands was by immemorial possession, and not by feudal charter, the Mac Ra's were not in a singular position, for, like many others, they long continued in undisturbed occupancy, as "kyndly tenants," i. e. they were continued on the land in perpetuity, on payment of a stated rent, often nominal. This primitive system is found, in some instances, still to exist.

We have not heard any satisfactory account of the origin of this clan, which seems to have been indigenous. Mac Rath, pronounced Mac Ra', corruptly Rae, would signify the son of good fortune, and it is traditionally accounted for by the exclamation of a father, on learning that his son had achieved some wonderful exploit.

The practice of fostering, or having children brought up in the families of others, was a favourite Celtic usage, and it gave rise to bonds of friendship more strong and lasting than the ties of relationship. The powerful family of Bisset, of Lovat, was forfeited in the time of King William the Lion, who reigned from 1165 to 1214, at

CLANN RATH—THE MAC RAES.

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CLANN RATH.

which period the Mac Raes were of considerable note. Mary, daughter of the last Lord Bisset, who carried the estates of Lovat to the Frasers, was fostered with Mac Rae, of Cluns, for whom she naturally entertained the highest respect, in which feeling her husband cordially participated, and a firm alliance continued long afterwards to subsist between their descendants. It is said, that a stone was erected at the door of Lord Lovat's castle, intimating that no Mac Rae should lodge without while a Fraser resided within.

There was one Donchadh, or Duncan Mac Ra', grandson to Duncan Mac gille Chriosd, a distinguished Cearnach, or warrior, among the Clann Choinich, in whose following we have remarked the Mac Raes were latterly ranked. This man, on one occasion, undertook with a choice, but small, company of associates, a hazardous expedition, in order to intercept the great Mac Donald of Glengarry, who had carried off a sprraith of cattle from the Mac Kenzies' lands of Loch Carron. Having discovered the Biorlins, or galleys, of the enemy, Mac Rae boldly attacked them, and singling out the vessel in which Glengarry sailed, he furiously assaulted her, broke most of the oars, and otherwise greatly damaged the hull. Finally, after a severe contention, she was driven on a projecting rock at the point of Cailleach, when the chief and his whole crew were put to the sword. The victory was, however, dearly bought by the heroic Mac Rae, who lost his own life; but he left a son, who had subsequently ample opportunities, which, tradition says, he did not overlook, to revenge the death of his father.

The PÌOBÀIREACHD of this clan is very ancient, and was composed on occasion of a desperate battle, which took place in Strathconan. The Lord of the Isles having invaded Ross-shire with a numerous army, the Mac Kenzies took the field to protect their lands and property, and endeavour to recover a great booty which their enemies were driving away. They thought it necessary, for

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this object, to obtain the assistance of the Mac Raes, who would not, from this circumstance, appear to have been at that time in any way dependent on the Clann Choinich. They accordingly joined with their force, and one of them, called Surachan, acquitted himself with admirable bravery; having slain a notable personage in the Mac Donald ranks, he is described, in the tradition, as coolly setting himself down on the body of the slain. Conduct so extraordinary attracted the attention of the chief of the Mac Kenzies, who went up to Surachan, and asked how he could sit with so much indifference while the battle raged around? "I have done my day's work," replied the stoical Celt, "and if every man do as much it will go well with us." "Kill more," exclaimed Mac Kenzie, "and I shall not reckon your labour by the day," on which Surachan started up, and dealt fearful destruction amongst the Mac Donalds, who were defeated with great slaughter! "Spaidseareach mhic Rha'," commemorates this battle, and, as its name imports, it is the "march" of the clan.

The ARMORIAL HONOURS of Mac Rae are argent, on a fess, gules, between two mullets in chief, and a lion rampant, in base, of the last, a mullet of the first. Crest, a hand holding a sword, proper. Motto, "Fortiter."

The military strength of this clan must have been at one time very considerable; but from their attachment to the house of Seaforth, they suffered much in the battles of Sherrifmuir, Glensheil, &c. When the late Sir John Sinclair published his great work, the Statistical Account of Scotland, 1793, all the inhabitants of Kintail were Mac Raes, except two or three families, and when the 78th regiment, or Ross-shire Buffs, were raised in 1804, one gentlemen brought eighteen of his own name in his complement for an ensigncy.

John Mac Rae, better known among his countrymen as Mac Uirtsi, was the last of a race of bards, the gift of poesy having

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descended from father to son for some generations. He emigrated to America from sheer discontent with the invasion of ancient habits by the schemes for improving the Highlands and their population, for he was in comfortable circumstances, and feelingly regretted, in native verse, his folly in taking that step. A poem which he composed, on a heavy loss of cattle which he sustained, is reckoned, by many, to be equal to anything in the Gaëlic language. One of this clan was an able governor of Madras, in commemoration of whom a monument is erected on a rising ground in the parish of Prestwick, county of Ayr.

The figure is dressed as a modern forester would appear, and carries, without apparent difficulty, a large fat deer, which his unerring shot has brought down. The "Glengarry" bonnet has been taken into such general favour, that it seems useless to object to it as an innovation, or point out its inconvenience; neither defending the wearer from rain, nor the scorching rays of the summer sun. The sporan, or purse, is closed by a snap of the common old fashion.

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MACPHERSON.

London, Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand
Printed by G. Colver.

CLANN MHURICH—THE MAC PHERSONS.

THIS is the oldest branch of the great Clan Chattan, who are believed to be descended of the German Catti, and whose original possessions were the northern part of Scotland, now forming the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, the latter of which being the original name of both, was derived from this people.

The generic appellation of this clan was Cattanich, which denotes shaggy-haired, rough-looking men; and it is remarkable that the Catti are described by Tacitus as presenting a more stern aspect than the other Gauls, from the practice of fashioning their hair and beard in a certain rough and grizzly manner, so that, by the fierceness of their visage, they might be the more terrible to their enemies. The name certainly does not arise from their ancestors putting a herd of ferocious cats to the route when they first landed from Germany, as some historians are pleased to tell us! It came to be changed in this manner:—Muraich, or Murdach, who was second son of Diarmid, the chief, betook himself to the Church, and became parson of Kingùsie, a religious establishment in the lower part of Badenach. The elder brother dying without issue, in 1153, the succession devolved on Muraich the younger, and this cognomen being aspirated in the genitive, thus: Mhuraich, pronounced Vurech, his descendants were designated indifferently from his own name, Clann Mhurich, or were called Mac Phersain, from his office. Procuring a papal dispensation, he married a daughter of the Thane of Calder, and left two sons, Gille Chattan and Eoghan

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bân. Dugal-dâl, the grandson, had only a daughter, called Eva, who, about the year 1292, married Aongas, ancestor of the chief of the Mac Intoshes, who thereby acquired a great accession of lands, and many of the Cattanich remained with the heiress, and assumed the name of Mac Intosh; but as the rule of clanship, like the salique law in France, excluded females from succession, Eoghan, *i. e.* Ewen, second son of Muraich, was accordingly acknowledged by the great majority of the clan as their legitimate chief. It is from Kenneth, the eldest of his three sons, that the distinguished family of Mac Pherson of Clunie, chief of the Clan Chattan, known in the Highlands as "Mac Mhurich Chluanaidh," is descended, in the direct male line.

It was at this time that the clan left Lochaber, which they had possessed for several generations; and for the great service they had rendered King Robert Bruce, by expelling the Cummins from that country, and killing their turbulent chief, they obtained a grateful reward from that heroic monarch, who bestowed on this clan the possessions in Badenach, which had so long sheltered his inveterate foes. Those who adhered to Eva remained in Lochaber, and hence appears the origin of a right to that district, which the Mac Intoshes always so strenuously, but often so unsuccessfully, maintained, for the weakened strength of Eva's clansmen did not enable them to maintain their rule, and repress repeated insurrections.

In the beginning of the reign of Robert III. a desperate war was carried on between the Camerons and the Clan Chattan. The former, on one occasion, came down to Inver-na-h-avan, a plain at the junction of the river Truim with the Spey, where they were met by the united forces of the Mac Phersons, Mac Intoshes, and Clann Dhai', or Davidsons. An engagement at once took place, but, unfortunately, the Mac Phersons, indignant at finding the post of

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honour assigned to the Mac Dhais, withdrew from the fight, and their friends were defeated; but next day Clunie retrieved the disgrace. He fell on the enemy with his own clan, unassisted by the others, and routed them, with great slaughter—a running fight being kept up from Badenach to Lochaber. A violent feud between the Davidsons and Mac Phersons was the consequence of the preference so inconsiderately given to the former by Mac Intosh, who, as captain of Clan Chattan, marshalled the troops, and who, no doubt, had the command of the united forces, as the quarrel was about the lands in Lochaber to which he laid claim.

The commotion thus excited in the North Highlands must have been great, when it was deemed necessary to send the Earls of Moray and Crauford on a special mission to try whether they could compose those differences which so much distracted the country. Their mediation was unfortunately ineffectual, and the sword alone could stanch the mortal strife. A proposition was therefore made, which was at once embraced by both parties, that the quarrel should be decided by thirty men selected on each side, who were to fight on a plain called the North Inch of Perth before King Robert III., the officers of state, and nobility, armed with two-handed swords only, that the right should be decided “by the just judgment of God;” and in the year 1396 this extraordinary conflict took place. When these stern warriors were drawn up on each side it was found that the Clan Chattan were one short of the prescribed number, but both parties were determined for the onslaught, and no man would leave the rank on the opposite side to equalise the combat. The Mac Phersons equally resolute, offered a reward, no greater, it is said, than half a mark, to any one present, who would join their clan in this mortal contention. The reward for this imminent peril of life seems to us small; but there were chivalrous spirits in those days, to whom it was sufficient temptation; and one Henry, a blacksmith,

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living in the "wynd," or lane of Perth, from which he was familiarly designated "Harry of the wynd," promptly stepped forward, when the battle forthwith commenced, and our readers will recollect the graphic narrative of the sanguinary combat, which is given in "The Fair Maid of Perth," one of Sir Walter Scott's interesting novels.

With such unflinching bravery did the indomitable heroes maintain the fight, that it did not cease until twenty-nine of the Clan Dhail had fallen on the spot, when the unhappy man who alone remained, although unhurt, seeing all his comrades stretched in death, plunged with desperation into the river Tay and swam across. Eleven of the Clan Chattan survived the conflict, but they were all so severely wounded that they were unable to pursue the fugitive, who, it is believed, was killed by his own clan, infuriated by their defeat, for his cowardice in not preferring death in the bed of honour to retreat. As to the valiant blacksmith, the general belief is, that he accompanied the Mac Phersons to Badenach, and was incorporated in the clan, his progeny being distinguished as "Sliochd," a ghobha chruim, or the race of the stooping smith; but a tradition exists, that in his way north he stopped in Strathdown, Aberdeenshire, where his descendants are still known by a similar appellation.

Ewen of Clunie, was a staunch friend of the unfortunate Queen Mary, and John was with his clan at the battle of Glenlivet, in 1594, where the royal forces under the Earl of Argyle were entirely defeated. The Mac Phersons were active in the service of King Charles I., and suffered much for their loyalty. An anecdote is related of a gentleman of this clan, who, when preparing to engage a party of the enemy's horse, was observed to be crouching down, some way in the rear, on which, believing it was from cowardice, Mac Pherson of Nuid ran up to him, indignant that he should set so improper an example. "I have only," observed he, "been fastening a spur to the heel of my brog, for I mean to be mounted

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on one of these horses in five minutes," and he soon accomplished his object.

The Mac Intoshes were more numerous than the Mac Phersons, and their chiefs were most anxious to be acknowledged as supreme head of the whole race of the Cattanich. The latter were, however, extremely jealous of any attempt to assume this honour, and much bad blood was engendered by these adverse claims. In 1665, when Mac Intosh went on an expedition against the Camerons for recovery of the lands of Glenluy and Locharkaig, he solicited the assistance of the Mac Phersons, who were to receive some part of the lands to be recovered, when, so fearful were they lest their attendance might be construed into a duty, that a regular notarial deed was executed, wherein Mac Intosh declares that it was of their mere goodwill and pleasure that they did so; and, on his part, it is added — "I bind and oblige myself and friends and followers, to assist, fortify, and join with the said Andrew, Lachlan, and John Mac Pherson, all their lawful and necessary adoos, being thereunto required." Notwithstanding this, Mac Intosh continued to assert his right to the chiefship of the Mac Mhurichs, the consequence of which was prolonged and violent dissensions between the clans. The Marquis of Huntly being Lord of Badenach, took the part of the Mac Phersons, and letters are preserved in the charter chest at Clunie castle, from his tutor and relative, Lord Aboyne, declaring that they would "espouse the quarrel against Mackintosh." At last a process was raised by Mac Intosh before the Privy Council, in order to have it determined by a judicial decree, as to the right of either party to the proper ensigns armorial. It was rather a delicate matter to be decided, and from the example given on the North Inch of Perth, it might be matter of doubt whether the award would not produce a serious clan war; but the Council steered a middle and just course, and, after protracted litigation, an order was issued for both chiefs

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to give surety for the peaceable behaviour of their respective clansmen, thus deciding, in terms as inoffensive as could well be used, that they were each independent. This process excited great interest in the north, and Clunie received the hearty congratulations of many friends on his return from Edinburgh—Keith, Earl Marischal, and others, entertaining him by the way, and acknowledging that they were of the Catti, and freely accepted him as their chief.

Among other grievances which the Mac Phersons had to complain of against their neighbours, was the erection of a mill, about 1660, by Mac Intosh, which, although on his own property, it was alleged would be injurious to one belonging to Clunie, lower down the stream. Remonstrance having no effect, it was determined to appeal to arms; the *crois tara'* was sent through the country to raise the clann Mhurich, who were stimulated by the assertion of some *seanachai's*, that it had been prophesied of old, that at this time a great battle should be fought between the rival clans. They accordingly met each other at the site of the intended mill; but Mac Intosh, finding himself inferior in numbers, sent down to the laird of Grant for a reinforcement. This chief was a young man, and, entering keenly into the design, he promised to dispatch a large body to assist his friend early next morning. This transaction affords us a fine instance of the effect or "working" of clanship, a system so different from what it is generally represented. The elders, *comhairlich*, or councillors, on learning their chief's determination, immediately went to him, and remonstrated against his involving the clan in a dispute with which they had nothing to do. "The Mac Phersons," they observed, "are our near neighbours, and in memory of man there has not been so much as a quarrel or slaughter between us. It therefore becomes us to preserve that peace and goodwill for our children, which has been handed down from our fathers to us, and not stir up a war of which no one can foresee the consequences." The resolute manner in

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which those men delivered their advice could not be resisted, and The Grant, arbitrary as a chief is supposed to have been, immediately countermanded the proposed levy. Mac Intosh then made a similar application to his relation, the chief of the Farquharsons, but with no better success, for, although many of his people were inclined to take arms, he bluntly desired the messenger to say, that his master was greatly mistaken, if he thought that, because he had married his sister, the Clann Fiunla' were to be embroiled in a war with the Mac Phersons. Under these circumstances, the two clans having faced each other for some days in the month of October, Mac Intosh drew off his men, the Clan Mhurich threw down what of the walls had been built, and the erection of the mill was abandoned.

Ewen Mac Pherson of Clunie, who was captain in Lord Loudon's highlanders, threw up his commission on the arrival of Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, and raised the clan in his favour, joining the army soon after the victory at Prestonpans. The bravery of this battalion was evinced on various occasions during the short campaign, particularly on the admirable retreat from England; and had not Clunie been too late for the battle of Culloden, his 600 men, it is believed, would have been sufficient to retrieve the misfortunes of that day, but in vain did he urge the Prince, whom he met in the retreat, to return to the charge. The Mac Phersons were stimulated to take a determined part in this unfortunate rising, chiefly from the fate of three of their clansmen, who suffered for the extraordinary mutiny of the Black-watch, now the 42nd, two years before. This regiment having been marched to the vicinity of London, were apprehensive that it was intended to send them abroad, contrary to their terms of enlistment, and almost the whole body decamped at night in the hope of being able to reach the highlands, but they were intercepted in Northamptonshire, and marched to the Tower. Being brought to trial, many were banished to different

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colonies, and three were shot. These three were Samuel and Andrew Mac Pherson of Druminourd, and Farquhar Shaw.

Sorely did their chief pay for his favour to Prince Charles, whom he not only so bravely fought for, but afterwards concealed for some time from the vigilant pursuit of his enemies. Clunie was himself for the long period of nine years a disconsolate refugee, moving from wood to wood and cave to cave, in avoidance of the parties sent to capture him, from whom he made many hair-breadth escapes, and although his retreats were well known to his clansmen, no one could be bribed to divulge the secret. His house had been burned, and his lands forfeited; his lady, a daughter of Lord Lovat, giving birth to a son, afterwards colonel in the third regiment of foot-guards, in a kiln for drying corn. The Prince's military chest, with a considerable sum of money, was left in Clunie's possession, which with high honour he preserved intact and carried with him when he made his escape to the Continent, where he soon afterwards died.

In 1689, when the Viscount Dundee took arms for King James, Clunie received a commission from the Estates "to convocat and call together all his friends, kinsmen, vassels, followers, and tennants, and other fencible men, under his command or influence, and reduce them into troops, companies, or a regiment, with power to name his inferior officers, &c. &c." *Acta Parl.* app. 18.

In Clunie Castle, a handsome modern building, are preserved various relics of the Rebellion of 1745. Here is the Prince's target, which lay buried under ground until the death of Clunie. It is mounted richly and with much taste in silver trophies and other ornaments, and is lined with leopard-skin. There are also a pair of gold-inlaid pistols and his sporan, or purse, formed of seal-skin, with silver mounting and tassels. The colour which waved over the battalion on that occasion is still preserved, and in a good state, considering that it has been nine times perforated with musket balls.

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This is the Bratach uaine, or green banner, of which it is said an old woman foretold the Duke of Cumberland that, should he await its arrival, he would assuredly meet his defeat. There are also the lace ruffles which ornamented Charles's wrists, and were given by him to Cameron of Fassifearn: an autograph letter from the Prince, promising an ample reward to his devoted friend Clunie, and a plate intended to strike off notes for the use of the army. A leathern belt of red morocco, called the Crios breac, is likewise shown, which has been so called from its numerous silver studs. These represent the Agnus Dei and head of St. John alternately, with other ornaments; and there can be little doubt but that it was brought from the Holy Land, by Murdach, or some other chief, who had made pilgrimage thither. The Feadan du', or black pipe chanter, must not be forgotten—the prosperity of the house of Clunie is popularly believed to be dependant on its preservation, and it is not doubted by all true clansmen that it is the veritable instrument which fell from heaven to supply the loss of that used by the piper at the battle of Perth!

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of Clunie Mac Pherson, as he is generally designated, are party per fess or and azure, in dexter chief a hand, fesswise, grasping a dagger, palewise, gules, and in sinister a cross crosslet, gules; in base a lymphad, sails furled, oars in action of the first. Crest, a cat sejant proper. Supporters, two Highlanders in slashed-out blue doublets, their shirts, or leinn croich, fastened between their bare thighs, steel caps, swords by their sides, and targets on their arms. Motto, "Touch not the cat bot a glove."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, is—Lus nam braoileag, red whortle berry bush, *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

The CATHGHAIRM, "Craig dhu!" the name of a high precipitous rock, over which falls a small stream, and at the base of which are two pretty little lakes called Lochan-uvie.

CLANN MHURICH.—THE MAC PHERSONS.

The **PIOBAIREACHDAN**.—The Mac Phersons claim “Ceann na drochait mòr” as their piobaireachd, alleging that it was composed on occasion of the battle of Perth, fought at “the end of the great bridge” over the Tay, but the Camerons believe that it is theirs. There seems to be a mistake in this for “the end of the *little* bridge,” another piece of music. The claim to the composition of one of the pipers, who regretted in the field of battle that he had not three hands, so that he might both fight and play, is not disputed.

The figure is that of a Highland gentleman in full dress. The breacan fheile, or kilt and plaid, of one piece, is of “the grey plaid of Badenach,” as worn by Captain Ewen Mac Pherson, present chief, and twenty-third from Gillichattan mòr. It is, however, somewhat different from the old pattern, which is plainer, and has the colours otherwise arranged. That worn by the clansmen in general as the appropriate tartan, is a pretty composition of the red class. In the hose a sett is shown, interesting as having been painted from a plaid woven about two hundred years ago, of remarkably fine texture, the colours still retaining their brilliancy, and it is one of the earliest specimens of hard tartan. The material was spun by one of the ladies of the house of Crubin, represented by Colonel Barkley Mac Pherson, and it is now in possession of Mrs. Mackintosh, of Stephen’s Green, Dublin, to whom she was great great grandmother. It is not considered the common clan tartan, but it has been called the full dress pattern of the chief. The Eideadh ghaelich, or Highland dress, is usually worn by Mac Mhuraich Chluanadh, and he is one of those who always addresses his countrymen in their mother tongue, the revered language of their fathers.

James Mac Pherson the distinguished translator of the poems of Ossian was descended of William, second son of John of Nuid, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1722.



R. R. M^c Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC COLL.

London, Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.

Printed by C. Graf

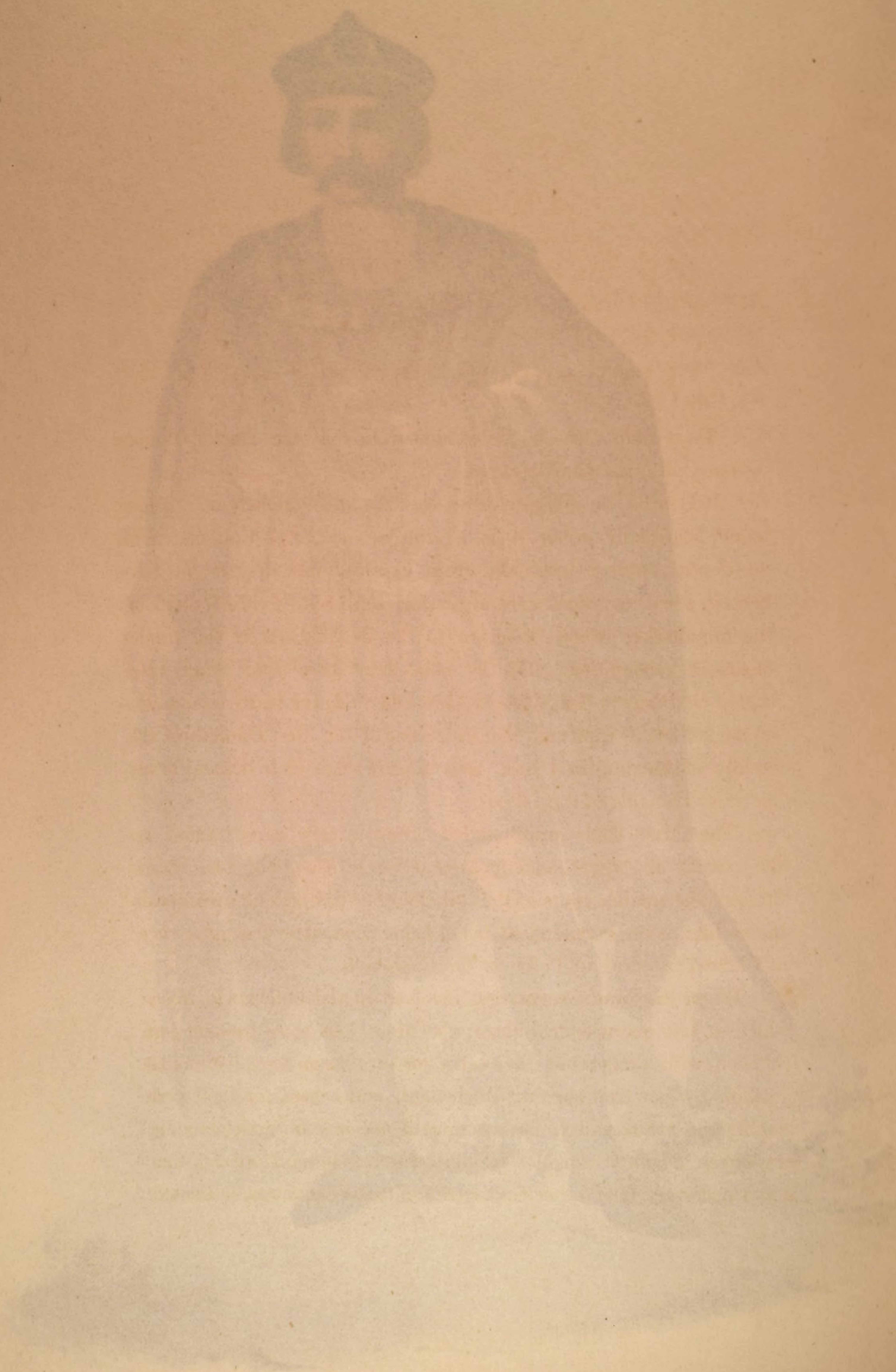
CLANN CHOLLA—THE MAC COLL

This clan must be descended from the Mac Donalds, among whom Coll is a favourite name.

It is rather an ill-sounding name, but the origin of it is proper, especially when it is a simple name. The name was no doubt applied originally to the captain, and they might have been in some way distinguished as well as applicable to the individual. The name is used to give to the descendants of the proper name of the clan. Of the clan there have been many celebrated members; Coll Mac Mac Donald, the trusty companion of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, was of the Mac Donalds of the county of Argyll, in Ulster, who acknowledge their descent from the Mac Donalds of the Isles.

The Mac Colls were settled from a very early period in the county of Argyll, chiefly around Loch Finc, but like many other of the smaller clans in that district, they did little to distinguish themselves as an independent tribe, being merged in the great race of Clann Dhiarmid an Tuairn, or the Campbells.

When the Mac Gregors got involved in the unfortunate fight which at last overwhelmed them, the Mac Colls were brought into collision with them; but they seem to have been forced into that position by the Colquhouns, Buchanans, and others, for their own locality was too remote to have permitted personal misunderstanding or quarrel. Clann Chriogair, finding themselves so hard pressed, that it was necessary for their self-preservation to take up arms, advanced



MAC TELL

MAJOR GENERAL

1840

CLANN CHOLLA—THE MAC COLLS.

THIS clan must be descended from the Mac Donalds, among whom Coll is a favourite name.

It is rather an idle pursuit to seek for an etymology of a proper name, especially when it is a simple vocable. Epithets were, no doubt, applied originally from caprice, and they might have been in some way significant at first, as applicable to the individual; the appellation would be given to the descendants as the proper means of recognition. Of this clan there have been many celebrated characters; Coll Ciotach Mac Dhonuill, the trusty companion of the gallant Marquis of Montrose, was of the Mac Donalds of the county of Antrim, in Ulster, who acknowledge their descent from the Mac Donalds of the Isles.

The Mac Colls were settled from a very early period in the county of Argyle, chiefly around Loch Fine, but like many other of the smaller clans in that district, they did little to distinguish themselves as an independent tribe, being merged in the great race of Clann Dhiarmid an Tuirc, or the Campbells.

When the Mac Gregors got involved in the unfortunate feuds which at last overwhelmed them, the Mac Colls were brought into collision with them; but they seem to have been forced into that position by the Colquhouns, Buchanans, and others, for their own locality was too remote to have permitted personal misunderstanding or quarrel. Clann Ghriogair, finding themselves so hard pressed, that it was necessary for their self-preservation to take up arms, intimated

CLANN CHOLLA.

their perilous situation to their friends, and the Clann Mhurich, or Mac Phersons, who, although living very remotely, were so well disposed to the unfortunate Siol Alpin, that with great alacrity, they sent fifty picked men to their assistance. Meantime, however, the Mac Gregors had fought the battle of Glenfreon, in which they gave so signal a defeat to their enemies, the Colquhouns and their allies the Buchanans. The Mac Phersons were apprised of this when they reached Blair in Athol, on which they retraced their steps, and in passing the dreary ridge of Drum Uachder, they encountered a large body of Mac Colls, returning with a creach, or spoil, of cattle from Ross or Sutherland. Having a quarrel of their own to settle with the Mac Colls, as well as taking on themselves the cause of the Mac Gregors, the Mac Phersons struck off by Loch Garry, on the side of which the battle took place. The traditional account represents it as having been very sanguinary—the Mac Phersons were victorious with trifling loss; but the Clann Cholla suffered very severely, losing their commander and most of the men.

On this occasion, Aongas bàn Mac Coll, displayed great strength and dexterity, and having met, hand to hand, with one of the Mac Phersons, a mortal combat took place, which continued until the Mac Colls were driven off the field, when he leaped backwards over a chasm and effected his escape. The width of this is so great, that to leap across by a forward jump would be accounted an amazing effort for the most agile!

The earliest covering adopted by mankind is a skin, or piece of other material, wrapped around the loins, and this is undoubtedly the origin of the kilt or feile beag.

This light form of garment, which left the limbs at freedom, was common to all the European nations; but none have retained the primitive costume save the Highlanders of Scotland. The Saxons dressed with a tunic which reached to the knee; but it was of one

plain colour, and it would seem that the Franks abandoned the intermixture of hues to which the ancient Gauls were so partial. The figure selected as the illustration of this clan, is from the mosaic of Charlemagne, the renowned Emperor of Germany, as formed in the church of St. Susan, by order of Pope Leo III., and it serves as a proof of the change which had begun to take place in the national attire, from the emperor's example. Eginhart tells us that Charlemagne, adhering to the ancient manners, for many of which he seems to have had a great veneration, wore the short tunic; and from Windichind's description of an ancient Saxon, we find him closely resembling a Caledonian! So universal was this habit.

The Celtic nations have been remarkable in all periods of their history for a partiality to gaudy colours. Tartan, the national manufacture, distinguishes the Highlander of the present day, and the same variegated garments were equally characteristic of the Gauls in the most early ages. They are described by Diodorus, Varro, and others, as delighting in clothes in which were blended various colours, and although the former seems to say that they were "flowered," the simplicity of warp and weft must point out the striping and checkering in the loom as the natural and primitive method of producing the required patterns. Indeed late writers, who viewed the Gaëlic warriors at a distance, as Beague, who described them in the time of the great civil war, said their dresses were painted! Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborne, writing in 970, plainly describes the manufacture of tartan, so untrue is Pinkerton's assertion that it is a late invention. Equally mistaken was this prejudiced Anti-Celt when he prophesied that this fabric, sometimes so beautiful, would never come into general or fashionable use!

The Gauls obtained the dyes, which produced the rich effect of their garments, from native productions, chiefly plants, for which Pliny very highly commends them, as turning their own

CLANN CHOLLA—THE MAC COLLS.

productions into such excellent use. In this respect the Gaël, their descendants, bear to them a close resemblance, having from time immemorial produced a variety of beautiful and permanent colours from different vegetable substances. The description of the robes woven by the Caledonian women, as given in one of the Ossianic poems, is highly beautiful, at the same time that it proves the existence of the manufacture at a very early period: they were, we are told, "like the bow of the shower."

The subject of clan and family tartans has given rise to much discussion. It must be admitted that improvements in chemistry, &c., has led to the production of patterns greatly superior to the old clan tartans. These, however, like coat armour, must be retained without alteration; but the propensity of manufacturers and tradesmen to supply spurious "setts" to customers, either from ignorance or the desire to dispose of their commodities, has had an effect much to be regretted. It is hoped that the present work, where so many of the patterns are displayed, drawn from sources of undeniable authority, will have the merit of settling much of the doubt which has recently been cast on the "Science of Tartan Heraldry." It has been mentioned in the introduction to this work, that the tartans are those which have been ever acknowledged by chiefs and their clansmen.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for the name of Mac Coll are—Argent, in chief, two spur rowels, gules, and in base a phæon azure. Crest, a star between the horns of a crescent, gules. Motto, "Cole Deum serva Regem."

As Mac Donalds, this clan carry for SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, the Fraoch gorm, common heath, *erica vulgaris*.

Evan Mac Coll, Esq., has lately published a volume of poems of considerable merit, under the appropriate title of "Clarsach nam Beann," or the Mountain Harp.

The first of the Mac Gills, who is said to have been a native of the island of Arran, was a man of great strength and courage, and was the first of his name who was known in the history of the island. He was a man of great strength and courage, and was the first of his name who was known in the history of the island. He was a man of great strength and courage, and was the first of his name who was known in the history of the island.

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LONDON:
ACKERMANN & CO. 96 STRAND.
EDINBURGH:
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK
DUBLIN: JOHN CORMACK

FROM SKETCHES
BY R. R. MC IAN
descriptive Letter Press.
BY JAMES LOGAN.



R. R. McIan, pinxit

I. Dickinson, Lith.

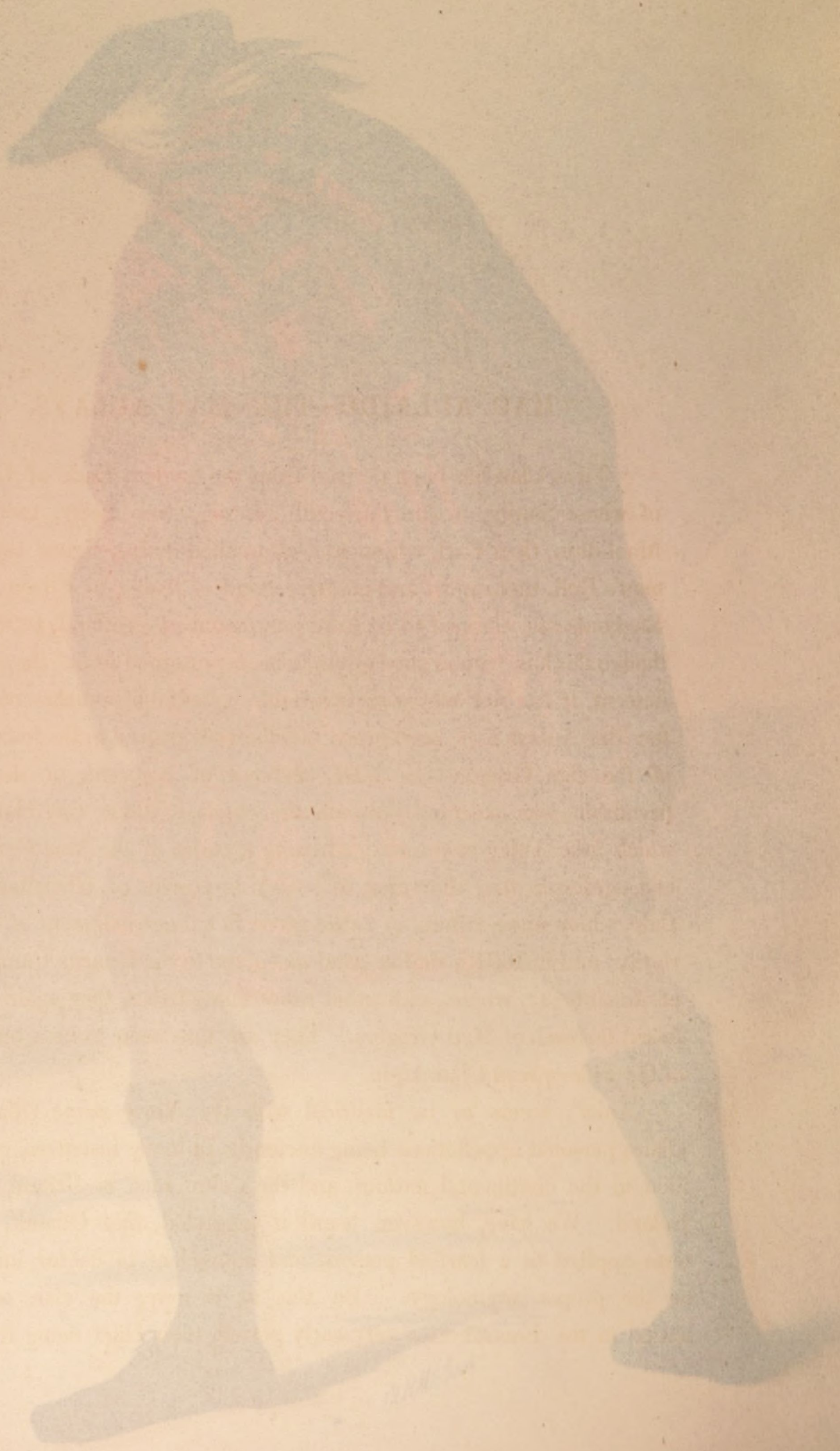
MAC AULAY.

London Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graves.

MAC AILLAIDH - THE MAC AILAY

This Clan has been derived from the name of a family of whose family, in the thirteenth century, was John, brother of Maol-dun, then Earl, who was, also called John, signed the De Witt's Roll, that signed and attested the death of Edward I. of England, who claimed to be the descendant of Malcolm, 1000. Although this has, "upon the grounds of their descent, to be" the correct descent, it has not been with invariable belief; but, on the contrary, the Mac Ailays have been pretty uniformly pointed out as descended of the clan Gregor. In 1331, a bond of amity, or bond of friendship, was executed between the chiefs of these two clans, in which Mac Ailay acknowledged being a vassal of the Mac Gregors, and agrees, in that character, to pay Mac Gregor of Glenelg, the Calp, which was a tribute of cattle given in acknowledgment of superiority; and in 1504, a similar bond was given to Sir Duncan Campbell of Acharbreac, where, with other substantial titles, they again professed themselves Mac Gregors. They are, thus, seen to be a branch of the wide-spread Clan Alpin.

Ailidh, seems to be identical with the name Ailidh, or Ollav, personal appellations being commonly, in many instances, common to the continental nations, and the Celtic race in Britain and Ireland. We have, however, heard it suggested, that Ollav, the term applied to a learned person, and equivalent to doctor, might be the proper etymology. Be this as it may, the clan were settled in the Lennox at a very early period, their chief being from



MAC AULAY

Printed by J. MacAulay, Glasgow.

MAC AULAI—THE MAC AULAYS.

THIS Clan has been derived from the ancient Earls of Lennox, of whose family, in the thirteenth century, was Aulay, brother of Maol-duin, then Earl, whose son, also called Aulay, signed the Ragman's Roll, that unjust and abortive bond of fealty, to Edward I. of England, who claimed to be Lord paramount of Scotland, 1296. Although this has, "upon good grounds been presumed to be" the correct descent, it has not met with invariable belief; but, on the contrary, the Mac Aulays have been pretty satisfactorily proved to be descended of the clan Gregor. In 1591, a bond of manrent, or deed of friendship, was executed between the chiefs of these two clans, in which Mac Aulay acknowledged being a cadet of the Mac Gregors, and agrees, in that character, to pay Mac Gregor of Glenstrae, the Calp, which was a tribute of cattle given in acknowledgment of superiority; and in 1694, a similar bond was given to Sir Duncan Campbell of Achanbreac, where, with other subordinate tribes, they again professed themselves Mac Gregors. They are thus seen to be a branch of the wide-spread Clan Alpin.

Aulai', seems to be identical with the Norse name Olla, or Olaus, personal appellations being anciently, in many instances, common to the continental nations, and the Celtic race in Britain and Ireland. We have, however, heard it suggested, that Ollamh, the term applied to a learned person, and equivalent to doctor, might be the proper etymology. Be this as it may, the clan were settled in the Lennox at a very early period, their chief being from

MAC AULAI DH—THE MAC AULAYS.

his place of residence, designated as of "Ardincapil," and among the deeds in the Lennox chartulary, the Mac Aulays repeatedly occur. This, no doubt, led at first to the supposition of their being descendants of that distinguished line, who would appear to have afforded them protection, sufficient to shield them from the consequences of participation in the feuds by which the unfortunate Mac Gregors were at last overwhelmed.

The Mac Aulays were pretty numerous in different parts. About one hundred and fifty years ago, a considerable number were located in Caithness and Sutherland, who traced themselves to the chief, and a number of Mac Pheideirans in Argyle also acknowledged their descent from the Mac Aulays. In Ireland there were several who had emigrated to that country, of whom the ceann tigh, or chief, held the estate of Glenerm in the county of Antrim. George Mac Aulay, a native of Uig in the county of Ross, who died in the end of the last century, was a much respected Alderman of London. Of the Hon. T. B. Mac Aulay, M.P., the distinguished statesman and writer, this clan may be justly proud.

Dun Ollai, the fortress of Olla, is a very picturesque ruin on the coast of Argyle. The castle of Ardincapil, is in the county of Dum-barton, on the north side of the firth of Clyde, opposite Greenock.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are gules, two arrows in saltire, argent, surmounted of a fess checky of the first and second, between three buckles, or. Crest, an antique boot, couped at the ankle, with a spur thereon, proper. Motto, "Dulce periculum."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, is that of the Siol Alpinich, Giuthas, Pine, *Pinus sylvestris*.

The figure is that of an old man journeying in a snow-storm, when the advantage of the ample plaid, in which he is inwrapt, is obvious. The motion, in a quick and extended walk, prevents any unpleasant sensation of cold in the limbs.



R.R.M. Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

SHAW.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Grafton.

NA SIA'ICH.—THE SHAWS.

ANTIQUARIES and genealogists assent to the tradition, that the Shaws are descended from the great Mac Duff, Thane of Fife.

The renowned Malcolm Ceanndor, who had long and sanguinary, but successful, wars with the turbulent tribes of the north, rewarded the services of his followers, by numerous grants of land, and in this way the family of Shaw was established in Moray.

It has been a favourite assertion, that the Mac Intosh branch of the Cattanaich, or Clann Chattain, is derived from these redoubtable Thanes, and in absence of other authority, their own tradition may be received as satisfactory, viz. that "the Seach, or Shaw," as Sir George Mackenzie designates the son of Mac Duff, was progenitor of this clan, whose possessions lay in the higher part of the beautiful strath of the river Spey.

The Rev. Lachlan Shaw, the learned and laborious historian of the province of Moray, sees no reason to doubt that all those of this name, both in the south and north, are the same people, but we must differ from him in this opinion. Saidh, pronounced Shà, is a Gaelic appellation, quite distinct from the Saxon word Shaw, which is applied to a thicket, or copsewood, whence it became a personal designation common in England and elsewhere. The respective coat-armour, is besides, quite different, and the people themselves have no idea of any affinity of origin.

Robertson was the author of the first of these volumes, in the year 1835. His second volume, published in 1840, is



W. H. H. H.

I. H. H. H.

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Rothiemurcus was the seat of the chiefs for many centuries. In the year 1226, King Alexander II. granted a charter of the

lands to the Bishoprick of Moray, and the Shaws held them in undisturbed possession under the prelates of that See, until about 1350, when the Cumins of Strathdallas obtained a lease, or wadset, on them, but the Shaws refused to give up possession, and an appeal to the sword was promptly adopted. The result of the first conflict does not appear to have been decisive, and James, then chief, fell in the battle. He had married a daughter of Ferguson, a baron of Athol, by whom he left a son, who, on coming to age, attacked his adversaries, whom he defeated, killing their commander at a place since called Laggan na Chuiminaich: he thereupon purchased the freehold of Rothiemurcus and Baile an Easpuig which put a stop to farther controversy. "The unvaried tradition beareth," says the above reverend author, "that Shaw Cor'iacalich, or Buckteeth, was captain of the thirty Clan Chattan who fought in the memorable battle on the North Inch of Perth," the circumstances respecting which singular event are related under the Clann Dhail, or Davidsons, No. X. He died about 1405, and a rude stone in the kirkyard still remains to mark his resting place. He married a daughter of Mac Pherson of Clunie, by whom he had seven sons, the second of whom, called Fearchar, who died about 1440, was the progenitor of the Farquharsons, or Clann Fhiunla, who afterwards became so numerous and united in the braes of Mar. James, who succeeded, joined the army of Donald of the Isles, and was engaged in the battle of Harlaw, where he was killed, 1411, leaving, by his wife, a daughter of the Laird of Inverettie, a son and successor, Alasdair, surnamed Ciar, from his grey complexion. This chief, by a daughter of Stewart of Ceanchardin, left four sons, from whom are descended the families of Dail, Tordarrach, and Dailnafeart. By his wife, who was a niece of the Mac Intosh, he left a successor, John, who was father of Allan, whose son John, left Allan in possession of the honour and estates. This chief

THE SHAWS.

was forfeited for the slaughter of his stepfather, Dallas of Cantray, and the lands were purchased by the Laird of Grant about 1595.

The Shaws, although broken up as an independent clan, remained in considerable numbers throughout their ancient territories, and attached themselves either to the more powerful Mac Phersons or Mac Intoshes.

The chief resided in a strongly-constructed castle, built on an island, in a small lake called Loch nan Eillean.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS of Shaw of Rothiemurcus are quarterly; first and fourth, or, a lion rampant, gules, armed and langued, azure; second and third, argent, a fir-tree growing from a mount in base, proper; and on a canton in dexter chief, of the field, a dexter hand, couped fesswise, holding a dagger, all proper. Crest, a demi-lion, gules, holding in the dexter paw a sword, proper. Motto, "Fide et fortitudine." The Shaws of the south of Scotland carry three covered cups, &c.

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, is that of the Clan Chattan—Lus nam Braoileag—red whortle berry, *Vaccinium vitis idea*.

The extraordinary mutiny of the Black Watch, now the forty second Royal Highlanders, has afforded the artist an interesting subject for the illustration of this clan, one of whom acted a prominent part in that unfortunate affair. The regiment, which had been recently embodied, was marched to London, in 1743, with the view of being inspected by His Majesty, but he having previously sailed to Hanover, Marshal Wade was appointed to review them. Those proud-spirited Gaël, had several grievances to complain of, and their discontent was so increased by an apprehension that they were to be sent abroad, contrary to the terms of enlistment, that the greater part set off in the silence of night for Scotland, and, avoiding the high road, went straight across the country, and had reached Oundle, in Northamptonshire, where they intrenched

NA SIA'ICH.—THE SHAWS.

themselves in a wood. Meantime their route being discovered, a regiment of dragoons was sent after them ; but so far from showing any disposition to surrender, they declared their determination rather to be cut to pieces than submit. Some of the less daring having, on the persuasion of a clergyman in the vicinity, been induced to desert, and the others finding themselves surrounded, they were compelled, after some days, to surrender, when they were disarmed, and marched to London. Here the mutineers were tried, and three individuals were selected for execution. These were Andrew and Samuel Mac Pherson and Fearchar Shaw, and the examination of the latter, through an interpreter, showed great simplicity of character, with the most undaunted spirit. This unfortunate affair excited much interest at the time, and served to increase the disaffection of the Jacobites. It has, indeed, been alleged that the rising with Prince Charles, which took place two years afterwards, was hastened by this tragic occurrence, for, as the two Mac Phersons were sons of respectable gentlemen in Badenach, and Shaw being a native of the adjoining district, if not a tenant of their chief, and one likewise of the Clan Chattan, Clunie thought he had been pointedly ill-used in having his men selected as the victims. When the Prince landed, he therefore threw up his commission, and immediately raised his clan for King James.

Shaw is painted from a scarce old portrait of the above-mentioned unfortunate individual. The tartan had at that time a red stripe, which is now omitted, and the pattern resembles that of Sutherland, but, in making up the kilt, the blue interval is shown, which gives a sombre hue to the Breacan. The sash worn over the shoulder is peculiar to highland corps ; the sporan, or purse, is of the genuine old form, as is likewise the bonnet, a much more convenient head-dress than the pile of ostrich feathers now worn. The pistol slung as here shown formed part of the highland arms at this period, and those who chose might carry a dirk.



R. R. McIan, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

MUNRO.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.

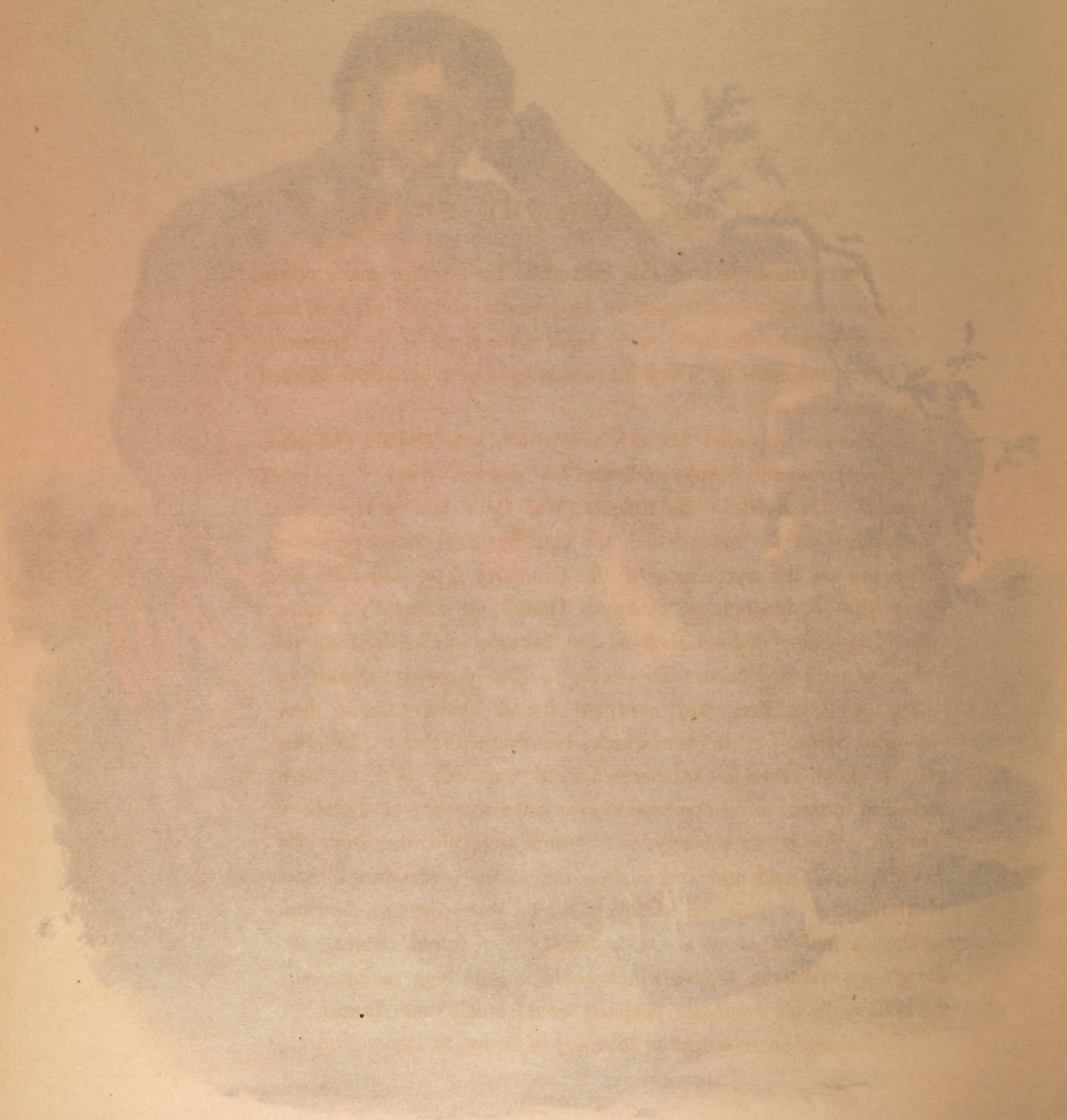
Printed by C. Grafton.

CLANN ROTHICH—THE MUNROS.

The genealogists of this clan, like those of so many others, have adopted the tradition of an Irish origin, and tell us, that, from their ancestor having lived on the bank of the river Ro, in the county of Derry, the name by which his descendants have been distinguished was thus derived.

The first recorded Scottish progenitor, was Donald O'Ceann, whose patronymic would indicate his descent from "the chief person." He lived in the time of Mac Beth, and is represented as residing on the lands which the clan has ever since possessed. They lie on the north side of the Cromarty firth, and from him they were designated, as Fearrann Donull, or Donald's country, the chiefs being distinguished as the Munros of Foulis, from the place of their residence. They were so closely connected with the Earls of Ross, that they accepted feudal charters from those powerful lords, but in one which was granted about 1350, the various lands therein enumerated, are expressly said to have belonged to them in free possession ever since the time of the above Donald. For better security, new grants were obtained from the Scottish Kings and others at various times: the reddendum in one charter, being a pair of white gloves, or three pennies, and in another, a ball of snow at Midsummer, if required, which, although apparently a tenure which could not be long maintained, the hollow in his mountain property could at all times furnish!

Sir Robert Munro fought in the army of Bruce, at Bannockburn.



ORRIS

James M. Orr
1811-1871

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Sir Robert Munro fought in the army of Bruce, at Bannockburn,

CLANN ROTHICH.

where he lost his only son. The clan was noticed by Buchanan, as among the most considerable who attended Queen Mary, when she visited Inverness: "*imprimis Fraserii et Munroi hominum fortissimorum in illis gentibus familiæ.*" The Munros distinguished themselves very highly in the German wars, and in the army of Charles I., the chief, who was himself a Colonel, had one son, a Major-General, two of the rank of Colonels, and one a Captain. In the latter rebellions they supported the revolution settlement, and, in 1715, were of great service in checking the advance of the Mackenzies and other jacobite clans. They took arms for King George, on the landing of Prince Charles, and in the battle of Falkirk, which took place on the 17th of January, 1746, Sir Robert Munro was unfortunately slain, along with his brother, Doctor Duncan, who had from affection followed his chief to the field, and so much respected were these gentlemen that the victors gave them a funeral in the churchyard with military honours.

This clan was involved in feuds with various parties, and one of the most sanguinary contentions in which they bore a distinguished part, was in consequence of an insurrection against the Earls of Ross, by the Clans Ivor, Lea, and "Tallwighe," about 1300. Their leader having been made prisoner, they succeeded in capturing the Earl's son in retaliation, on which "the Munroes, and the Dingwalls, with some others, gathered their forces, and pursued the Highlanders with all diligence, so overtaking them at Beallach na broig, betwixt Ferrindonnell and Loch Broun; there ensued a cruell fight, well foughten on either side. The clan Ivor, &c. were almost all utterlie extinguished, but the Munroes had a sorrowful victory, with great loss of their men, yet carried back again the Earl of Ross, his son. The Laird of Kildun wes ther slain, with seven score of the surname of Dingwall. Divers of the Munroes were slain in this conflict, and ther wer killed eleven of the house

THE MUNROS.

of Foulis, that were to succeed one another, so that the succession fell unto a child then lying in his cradel."

About 1341, occurred another remarkable event in the clan history. John Munro, Tutor of Foulis, having met with some indignity from the inhabitants of Strathardail, in Perthshire, when passing homewards, his clansmen eagerly desired to have revenge. He accordingly marched with three hundred and fifty picked men on this expedition, and amply gratified their wishes; but when on his return, he was "driving the spreidh" by the castle of Moy, the Laird of Mac Intosh demanded a share of the prey, as due to him by custom. Munro, it seems, offered him a less portion than he would accept, for he claimed one half "whereunto John Monroe wold not hearken nor yield, bot goeth on his intended journie homeward. Mac Intosh conveens his forces with all diligence, and followes John Monroe, whom he overtook at Clagh ne Hayre, besyd Inverness, hard by the ferry of Kessack. John, perceaving Mac Intosh and his company following, then hard at hand, sent fiftie of his men home to Ferrindonald, with the spoile, and encouraged the rest to fight: so ther ensued a cruell conflict, wherin Mac Intosh wes slain, with the most part of his companie; divers of the Monroes wer also ther killed. John Monroe wes left as deid in the field, and wes taken up by the Lord Lovat, who carried him to his house, where he was cured of his wounds, and wes from thenceforth called, John Bacclawigh, becaus he was mutilat of one of his hands all the rest of his days."

The military strength of the Munros in 1715, was four hundred, and in 1745, five hundred.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are, on a shield or, an eagle's head erased, gules. Crest, an eagle on the perch, proper. Supporters, two eagles, proper. Motto, "Dread God."

The SUAICHEANTAS, or Badge, is the Garbhag an Ghlinn,

CLANN ROTHICH—THE MUNROS.

otherwise called, Crutal a mada'-ruadh, Common club moss. *Lycopodium clavatum*.

The CATH-GHAIRM, or battle shout, is "Caisteal Foulis na theine," Foulis castle in flames, an exclamation which was enough to rouse up the ire of every clansmen.

Failte Rothich, or the Munro's Salute, is the Cruinneachadh, or gathering; and it is a fine piece of music. There is also a Piobaireachd, composed on the battle of "Beallach na Broige," which would therefore be about five hundred years old!

There is nothing particular in the figure which illustrates this respectable clan. The dress is that of a modern Highlander. We have given the pattern of tartan which the best authorities assign to the Munros; but a claim is made for that of the forty-second Highlanders, which is supported by the allegation, that, when Sir Robert Munro commanded that regiment, he introduced his own tartan as the uniform. This corps derived its original name, "the Black Watch," from the darkness of the tartan, and it is not at all likely that when embodied, any clan pattern would be adopted, such a selection being calculated to give great offence to others.



LONDON:
ACKERMANN & CO. 96 STRAND.
EDINBURGH:
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK
DUBLIN, JOHN CUMMINGS



R. R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

MAC MILLAN.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graft.

CLANN GHILLE MHAOIL—THE MAC MILLANS.

THE traditions respecting the origin of this clan are rather conflicting, one representing Argyle as being the original seat, another Braidalban, and a third Lochaber, in the county of Inverness.

We are assured by an old historian, it was the “uncontroverted” belief that the ancestor of the Mac Millans was brother to the chief of the Buchanans, who flourished in the time of King Alexander II. whose reign extended from 1214 to 1249. The name of this person was Methlan, from which, by the same authority, we are told the patronymic is derived; but the Gaëlic appellation, pronounced Gille-Vaolain, although much resembling the aspirated sound of the other, indicates the religious character of the individual, who was bald-headed, *i. e.* was distinguished by the clerical tonsure.

This was the most considerable of the cadets of the clan Buchanan. They lived around Loch Tay, Lawers on the north side being their principal residence, from whence they were driven in the reign of David II. annis 1329 to 1369, by the Chalmers’s, or Camerarii, who held a feudal grant of the lands; but it was a work of no slight difficulty. Mac Millan had ten sons, and on their expulsion, some of them went to Braidalban, and were ancestors of the families of Ardournag and others. Those who went to Argyle settled in the southern part, where the chief was distinguished from his residence, as Mac Millan of Cnap, the name of the property which had been obtained from the Lord of the Isles; and, it is said, that he had the charter engraven on the top of a rock, at the boundary of

CLANN GHILLE MHAOIL—

the land, in the Gaëlic language and letter. Here they rose to considerable importance ; and in the burial-ground of the chapel of Kilmore, which was built by them, is a stone cross, at least twelve feet in height, covered with beautifully-executed foliage, and other ornaments, amid which is represented a spirited deer hunt. On one side is inscribed, in rude Saxon characters, “Hæc est crux Alexandri Mac Millan.”

One, named Marallach mòr, who is called a stranger, had established himself in Cnapdale, where he became very obnoxious by his harshness and pride ; particularly to a son of “the great Mac Millan,” who resided at Kilchamag, and having slain this man, either in a general fight or personal duel, he was obliged to leave the country, and, with six associates, he retired to Lochaber, where Locheil took them under his protection, and granted them some lands beside Locharcaig. Such is the traditional story, which does not support the opinion of some, that Lochaber was the first seat of the Mac Millans ; but this locality may account for their alleged connection with the Clan Chattan. One of the Clann Ghille Mhaoil subsequently returned to Argyle, and taking up his residence at Badokennan, by the head of Loch Fine, was progenitor of the Mac Millans of Glen Shera, Glen Shira, and others.

On the extinction of the family of Cnap, Mac Millan of Dunmòr, a property on the south side of Loch Tarbert, assumed the chiefship, with apparent right ; but this house also became extinct, when the Campbells immediately laid claim to the lands, but were opposed in a counterclaim, by the Mac Niels. The contention was finally settled in favour of the Campbells, by some mutual concessions, and in 1775, the estates became the property, by purchase, of Sir Archibald Campbell, of Inver Niel.

The Mac Millans in Lochaber, or the Clann Ghille Mhaoil Aberaich, latterly dwelt in Muir Lagan, Glen Spean, and Caillie, and they

THE MAC MILLANS.

were among the trustiest of the followers of Locheil, "being generally employed," says Buchanan of Auchmar, "in any desperate enterprise," and the following is related concerning them. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, there arose a quarrel between them and the Mac Ghille'onies, a branch of the Camerons, when in a collision with a body of twelve of them, one of the Gille Mhaoils was killed, on which the whole of their adversaries made off to the hills, to avoid the consequences, and determined there to maintain themselves, until the wrath of their enemies had become subdued, and the impending feud suppressed, a proceeding which leads to the presumption that they must have been the aggressors. The Mac Millans loudly demanded permission from Locheil to march against the fugitives, declaring, that if prevented from bringing the guilty to justice, they would wreak their vengeance on the whole tribe! Locheil acceded to their request, on which they went to work so vigorously, that in a very short time, the whole twelve were either slain or made prisoners, without any loss of life to the Mac Millans, although many of them were sorely wounded.

There is another traditional account of a rather curious circumstance, in the life of a Mac Millan. One of the family of Cnap, called Gille Easpuig bàn, happened, unfortunately, to kill some person of consequence, in chaud melee at a fair, upon which he fled, and a hot pursuit immediately followed. Breathless, Mac Millan reached the Earl of Argyle's castle, when in desperation he rushed in to obtain refuge from his infuriated pursuers, and he made his way to the kitchen, where he found the cook engaged in baking. Without delay, he effected an exchange of clothes, and began very busily to knead the barley bannocks. By this ruse he eluded his pursuers, and some "assythment" having been made for the slaughter, he lived in peace thereafter, his posterity, from this event, being called Mac

CLANN GHILLE MHAOIL—THE MAC MILLANS.

Bhacstear, or the son of the baker, of whom the ceann tigh, or patriarch, lived in Glendarùel, in the district of Cowal.

The military force of the Mac Millans in Lochaber, was reckoned one hundred good men ; respecting that of the others, we have met with no data.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are, or, a lion rampant sable, as descended of Buchanan, and on a chief, party, per bar, gules and azure, three mullets, argent.

As Buchanans, the Badge would be that of the original stem, but in Lochaber they would assume that of the Camerons.

The figure represents a Mac Millan defending himself with fierce resolution against a person, who may be taken to represent one of Cromwell's soldiers, such actions having frequently taken place. He wears moggans, or stockings without feet, and he is otherwise undressed, with the exception of his kilt. This part of the dress has been called a late improvement, and introduced by an Englishman ! We are prepared to maintain its antiquity. The Highlanders retained the practice of stripping off their plaids when hotly engaged, so late as Killiecrankie and Prestonpans, and, had the belted plaid been the garment then worn, they must have stood "pugnare in nudo corpore," at least with the exception of the shirt, which we know was also cast off, on some occasions, by those who were provided with that comfortable portion of dress. The tartan is that of Buchanan, a pattern of a rather singular but effective design.



R. R. M^c Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

MAC INTIRE.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graft



MACINTYRE.

LONDON: SCOTCHMAN & CO. LTD.
PRINTED BY THE SCOTCHMAN & CO. LTD.

CLANN MHIC AN T-SAOIR—THE MAC INTIRES.

THE Mac an t-Soars are a branch of the great Clan Donald, from whom so many of the Highland families are descended. They are the posterity of an individual, whose skill in wooden work seems to have been the reason for applying to him the appellation of the Saor, or Carpenter; and there is a traditional account of the circumstance which procured him the designation, which savours a little of other legendary relations. It bears that a Mac Donald being at sea, when his boat sprung a leak, probably by starting a treenail, and finding it impossible to keep her long afloat, forced his thumb into the hole and cut it off, so that he might be able to carry the vessel to land. From this action, he was ever afterwards called An t-Saor.

To those who are unacquainted with the Gaëlic language, it may be well to explain that, in certain cases, the article *an* meeting the letter *s* in a masculine genitive, aspirates, or renders it quiescent by the interjection of *t*, gratia euphoniæ: thus Mac an t-Saoir is pronounced very nearly like Mac Intire.

This clan were never able to rise to great eminence among their brother tribes; they were unable to maintain their separate independence, and became amalgamated with their more powerful neighbours, of whom they accepted the holding of their lands, and were content to array themselves under their banners; in which capacity, however, they were admirable auxiliaries.

There was one Paul, a man of great power in Sutherland, who

CLANN MHIC AN T-SAOIR.

lived in the end of the thirteenth century, and it is highly probable if he had no surname before, he acquired it from a family qualification in the building line. He is said to have built Dun Creich, in that county, which is a vitrified fort, one of those very singular remains, constructed by such means as antiquaries have not yet been able to determine. As professions were hereditary among the Celts, there is no doubt but the father imparted to the son his own knowledge in that now lost style of architecture.

The Mac an t-Saoirs of Rannach were a race of famous musicians, a profession held in so much esteem by the Gaël; and, since the year 1680, they have been pipers to Menzies of Weems, chief of Clan Meinanich, for whom they composed the appropriate salute. Iain Mac Dhonuill mòr, who then officiated, was the author of "Cath Sliabh an t-Siorra," a fine piobaireachd, which commemorates the battle of Sheriffmuir, or Dunblain, fought in 1715.

Celebrated as this family was in the musical profession, one of the clan has immortalised himself in the kindred walk of poetry. The productions of Duncan Mac Intire are so highly estimated in the Highlands, that they have "obtained for him a comparison with Ossian himself." He is known among his countrymen as "Fair Duncan of the Songs," which possess an unrivalled originality of conception, with the most mellifluous flow of language, yet this unassuming man was perfectly illiterate!

Duncan fought against Prince Charles at the battle of Falkirk, and composed a humorous song on the defeat of his party; and when the Act which proscribed wearing the national dress was passed, he poured forth his sorrow in a poem, wherein he boldly assails the Government for having passed a law which was equally obnoxious to the friendly clans as to those who were hostile; and if he was hearty in his loyalty previous to this measure, he could no longer suppress his feelings when he found his countrymen deprived

of their dearly-prized breacan, or tartan, their dirks, swords, guns, pistols, and cross belts! "We are made the Saxons' jest," he exclaims; "to us victory has proved an evil. Should Charles return, we are ready to stand by him: then up with the carmine plaid!—then up with the rifle!"

For this animated burst of patriotic indignation, honest Duncan was committed to prison; but by the interest of his numerous friends he was saved from a long confinement, or any other punishment. When the Bill introduced by the late Duke of Montrose and General Fraser passed into law in 1782, by which the Act against wearing the Highland dress was repealed, this worthy Highlander gave vent to his feelings in a joyous strain, which was as popular with his countrymen as the former had been. We have no wish to give undue prominence to Mac Intire, but this subject is so appropriate to the present work, that we have dwelt longer upon his compositions than they would otherwise be thought to merit.

In his "Orain na Briogas," or song on the breeches, he said the Highlanders, with such a dress, blushed "when in presence of the fair." "Now," he exultingly exclaims, "our men appear in their beloved tartans: the coat that displays the strife of colours, but in which the carmine prevails. Gracefully flow our belted plaids, our hose reach not the knee nor obstruct the pace," &c. Duncan was appointed bard to the Highland Society, the proudest office he could hold, and he furnished it with many stirring addresses in his mother tongue at the annual meetings.

Many Mac an t-Saoirs were in the clan regiment of Stewart of Appin, in the campaign of 1745-6; but they were not out as an independent body.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are quarterly, first and fourth, or, an eagle displayed, gules, armed and langued sable. Second, argent, a galley, sails furled, sable, flags, gules. Third, argent, a sinister hand

CLANN MHIC ANT-SAOIR—THE MAC INTIRES.

couped at the wrist, fesswise, gules, holding a cross croslet fitchee, sable. Crest, a dexter hand holding a dagger in pale, proper.

The SUAICHEANTAS or badge, is that of the Mac Donalds, Fraoch gorm, common heath, *Erica Vulgaris*.

The figure which illustrates this clan, also shows how pertinaciously the Highlanders retained the form of the dress, if they were prohibited from wearing it in the manufacture of tartan. The expedients resorted to in order to evade the operation of the Prohibition Act, were ingenious, such as sewing the feilebeag between the limbs, to enable them to maintain the plea that such form was not the Highland dress. When Doctor Johnson visited the Isle of Skye, he was conveyed to Rasa in the boat of Malcolm Mac Leod, a gentleman who had been captain in the army of Prince Charles, and he is described as wearing a kilt of the colour here shown, the dye of which is procured from a native vegetable substance.



Air son Eachdraidh
nan Gael na h-Alba
le Jaimais Logan
is a' rioch' e air
Cuimhneachan buan

R.R.Mc' Ian, pinxit.

LOGAN.

London. Ackermann & Co 96, Strand.
Printed by G. Grafton

L. Dickinson, Lith.

SIOL LOGANACH-TEE DEIRIE

It is accounted most probable to be the origin of the appellation, as it is an indication that the property here, which was derived was in possession of the family of the name of Logan and Lagan signifies low land, or the land of a valley, and these terms occur in various parts of Scotland, in the name of a parish, as Logan in Perth, and Lagan in Aberdeen.

When an individual receives a name, it is supposed that he must have been a person of some consequence, and it is supposed that he was the first who bore the appellation, and although in this manner, the name of Caledonia, in the name of "Caledonia," derives the most distinguished English name of Scotland.

Guillim, the celebrated writer on English history, gives the account of the origin of the name: a certain John Logan, serving with the English forces in Ireland, when the English soldiers calls one of the lords of that country having been put into the army which had invaded the island under the command of Edward Bruce in 1210, takes possession of the name, and the noblemen gave his daughter, with whom he was married, and from this source, the name of Logan, which was the name of Scotland, who were then represented by the name of Logan in Scotland shire! Unfortunately for the accuracy of the derivation, as the various individuals of the name in Ireland, who were lords of the land and giving charters themselves, and the name of Logan, which was the name of Scotland, who were then represented by the name of Logan in Scotland shire! Unfortunately for the accuracy of the derivation, as the various individuals of the name in Ireland, who were lords of the land and giving charters themselves, and the name of Logan, which was the name of Scotland, who were then represented by the name of Logan in Scotland shire!

SIOL LOGANICH—THE LOGANS.

It is accounted most honourable to be distinguished by a local appellation, as it is an indication that the property from which it is derived was in possession of the founder of the tribe or family. Logan and Lagan signify a low lying, or flat tract of country, and these terms occur in various parts of Scotland; in some cases giving name to a parish, as Logan in Ayr, and Laggan in Inverness-shire.

When an individual receives a crown charter, it is evident that he must have been a person of some consideration—it is not to be supposed that he was the first who bore the appropriate name, although in this manner, the erudite Chalmers, in his elaborate “Caledonia,” derives the most distinguished families in Scotland!

Guillim, the celebrated writer on English heraldry, gives this account of the origin of the name: a certain John Logan, serving with the English forces in Ireland, whom the historian Barbour calls one of the lords of that country having, upon the defeat of the army which had invaded the island under the command of Edward Bruce in 1316, taken prisoner Sir Allan Stewart, that nobleman gave his daughter, with several lands, to his conqueror's son, and from this union, our genealogist says, came the Logans of Scotland, who were then represented by those of Idbury in Oxfordshire! Unfortunately for the accuracy of this derivation, we find various individuals of the name in Scotland, witnessing royal grants, and giving charters themselves, one hundred and fifty years before this period. In the former capacity, Robertus de Logan appears

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frequently in the time of William the Lyon, who reigned from 1165, to 1214. As a Gaëlic cognomen, Logan was found equally in Ireland, and many notices of persons so called, particularly in the northern province, are found in the Irish records, and there seems good reason to believe that these were emigrants from Scotland.

The signatures of Walter, Andrew, Thurbrand, John, and Phillip de Logan, are found among those attached to the celebrated "Ragman's Roll," a bond of fealty exacted by Edward I. of England, in 1296. The Scottish chiefs, whom that crafty monarch suspected of being too much imbued with the principles of liberty to be safely trusted at home, he compelled to serve during his wars in Guienne, and John Cumin, Lord of Badenach, and Allan Logan, a knight, "manu et consilio promptum," were thus disposed of.

In 1306, Dominus Walterus Logan, with many others, having been taken prisoner, was hanged at Durham, in presence of Edward of Carnarvon, the King's son.

In 1329 a remarkable occurrence took place in Scottish history. Robert the Bruce, had made a vow of pilgrimage to the city of Jerusalem; but the continued wars, and unsettled state of the kingdom, rendered it impossible for him to carry his long cherished intention into effect, and on finding death approach, he willed, that the heart, which had so long panted to view the scene of his Saviour's sufferings, should be taken there, and deposited in the church of the holy sepulchre. For this purpose, preparations were made on a scale very magnificent for the age, and a choice band of the most chivalrous Scottish nobility were selected as a becoming escort for the princely relic. To "the good Sir James Douglas" was assigned the command, and Sir Robert and Walter Logan, are particularly noticed, as being among the most distinguished of his companions in the pious embassy, which was unhappily fated to abortion. Passing by Spain, the gallant Scotsmen learned that the Saracens had devastated that country,

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and were then employed in the siege of Grenada, when it was at once resolved, that as the Moors were bitter enemies of the Cross, the duty of the expedition was to land and fight against them. In the heat of the attack that speedily followed the debarkation, Douglas, taking from his breast the silver casket which contained the precious charge, threw it into the thickest rank of the foe, exclaiming, "there, go thou valiant heart as thou were wont to lead us," when the heroic troop dashed after it with a fury irresistible. The casket was regained, but in attempting the rescue of their friend Lord Sinclair, both Sir Robert and Sir Walter Logan were slain.

In 1364-5, Henry Logan obtains a *salvus conductus* to pass through England to Flanders and return, with six companions on horseback, and others of the name obtained similar passports for different purposes in subsequent years.

The Logans of Lastalrig, were chiefs of the name in the south of Scotland, and this property, with other lands near Berwick, they held prior to the thirteenth century. In the time of Malcolm IV., who reigned from 1153, to 1165, "Edwardus de Lastalrick" gave to God, Saint Mary, and Saint Ebbe, and to Herbert, and the monks of Coldinghame, two tofts of land in Eiemouth, and one in Leith, "*reddendo annuatim pro recognitione, tres terses de Lano serico*," to be paid at the feast of Pentecost, wherever it might be demanded. By another deed, he grants to the convent of the blessed Mary, Newbottle, a considerable piece of ground at Leith, and the monks of North Berwick were treated with equal generosity, by his son and successor, Thomas. *Coll. in Mus. Advoc. Edinb.*

The preceptory of Saint Anthony, the picturesque ruins of which are to be seen on a small level in the precipitous ascent of Arthur's seat, beside Edinburgh, was founded in 1430, by Sir Robert Logan of Lastalrig, and it was the only establishment of this order in Scotland. The collegiate church of Lastalrig, a fine Gothic structure,

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now restored and made the parish kirk of South Leith, is mentioned as early as 1170. If it was not founded by the Logans, whose castle was closely adjoining, they were great benefactors thereto, and were patrons of the valuable living.

The Lairds of Lastalrig, which has been generally spelt Restalrig, although always pronounced Lasterrick, were barons of considerable note, most of them having received knighthood for national services. Some of them, also, were sheriffs of the county, and others held the dignity of Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Sir Robert Logan of Lastalrig, married a daughter of King Robert II., by his wife Euphemia Ross; and a successor of the same name, was one of the hostages given for the ransom of James I.

Leith is the flourishing sea-port of the Scottish metropolis; the land on which it is built, and the harbour itself, belonged to the Lairds of Lastalrig, and in 1398, Sir Robert Logan granted a charter, conferring on the city of Edinburgh, free liberty and license, for "augmenting, enlarging, and bigging the Harbory of Leith," and that all ships coming there, might "lay ther ankers and towes upon his ground, and grants for him and his heirs all his waves, roades, and traunses whatsoever, by the land of the barony of Restalrig, to be holden as freely as any other King's streets within the kingdom is holden of the King. And gif any of his successors quarrel thir libertyes, he obliges him and them in a penalty of two hundred pound sterling, to the Burgesses for damnadge and skaith, and in a hundred pound sterling to the fabric of the kirk of Saint Andrews, before the entry to the plea." In 1413, he gave an additional grant of land, on which to build a free quay, and both of these charters were afterwards ratified and extended by the crown.

It was the misfortune of the barons of Lastalrig, that they possessed property so near to Edinburgh, and held the superiority of lands, the improvement of which was so necessary for the rising

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prosperity of the capital. The corporation and the Logans began to live on disagreeable terms; quarrels arose between their retainers and the burgesses; brawls and bloodshed took place in the streets of Edinburgh, and one of the lairds was clapt in jail, under the vague charge of being "a turbulent and implacable neighbour, and had put certain indignities upon the Edinburghers." Finally, that mysterious affair, the Gowrie conspiracy, "afforded an opportune occasion for the citizens to get rid of their superiors, and the crafty James VI., to gratify his own revenge, for the raid of Ruthven, and his grasping favourites with the forfeited estates."

A series of letters addressed to the Earl of Gowrie were produced, alleged to have been "written everie word and subscribed by" him, in which he is implicated as a zealous partisan in the alleged treasonable plot. Logan had been dead nine years, but as by the Scottish law, a traitor was required to be present at his own trial, the mouldering remains were exhumed and produced in court! An infamous fellow had sworn that the letters, which were not originals, and had appeared in different forms and numbers, during the trial, were purloined, and preserved by him. He afterwards recanted, declaring that "he had no wish to live," but being urged by the authorities and a promise being made that his wife and family should be well provided for, he adhered to his first deposition, when, for surety's sake, he was forthwith hanged. The Lords of the Articles were, notwithstanding, prepared to bring in a verdict of acquittal, but the Earl of Dunbar, who got most of Logan's estates, "travelled so earnestly to overcome their hard opinions of the process," that they at last acknowledged themselves convinced! The forfeiture was accompanied by proscription, so that, as in the case of the Clan Gregor, it was illegal for any one to bear the name of Logan.

The effect of these astounding proceedings was, that many families were obliged to abandon, with the loss of their name,

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their ancient possessions, and adopt other designations, whence great confusion in families and property arose.

These transactions relative to the house of Lastalrig, have been dwelt upon rather lengthily ; but they show in what manner the power and influence of tribes have been reduced, in the unsettled ages of society, and their possessions seized, by the tyranny of monarchs and the unbridled cupidity of courtiers.

The Logans of Lastalrig had ample lands, either in their own possession or as superiors, in the counties of Ayr, Renfrew, Perth, Lanark, Aberdeen, and even so far north as Moray, where they held the barony of Abernethie, in Strathspey.

There was another clan in the north, who, like the Chisholms, appear to have retained no remembrance of any connection they might have had with those of the same name in the south. They have distinguished themselves from an early period in the transactions of the country, and from this tribe most of the Logans, north of the Grampians, hold themselves descended.

It seems impossible to arrive at anything satisfactory respecting the history of the Ceann-cinnidh, or head of this race, previous to Colan Logan, heiress of Druimanairig, who married Eachuin Beirach, a son of the baron of Kintail, who died at Eadarachaolis, about 1350, leaving a son, Eanruig, from whom are derived the sliochd Harich, or those of the race in the island of Harris. Although by the "courtesy of Scotland" a person marrying an heiress takes her name, yet the celtic law, or patriarchal rule, does not give him the chiefship, which, like the salique law which prevailed in France, excludes the "regimen of women." It would therefore appear that the Logans left wester, and moved towards easter Ross, the chief settling in Ardmeinach, since called Ellan dubh, or the Black Isle, and although they have always been highly respected and enterprising in farming and commercial pursuits, they afford an instance of the loss of a

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considerable landed inheritance, and in a great measure of the original strength of patriarchal influence.

One of these chiefs, who was called Gilliegorm, from his dark complexion, was renowned for his warlike prowess. He married a relative of the Lord Lovat, but he fell into an unfortunate misunderstanding with the Frasers, arising from some claim which is not, now precisely known, but which he endeavoured to make good by force of arms. Hugh, the second Lord Lovat, determined to settle the matter of dispute, summoned to his assistance, 24 gentlemen of his name from the south, and being joined by some Mac Ra's and others, he marched with his clan from the Aird, against Gilliegorm, who had mustered his forces, and was fully prepared to meet his enemies. Some overtures for a peaceable settlement of differences being rejected, a sanguinary battle took place on the muir above Kessock, where Logan was slain with most part of his clansmen. Lovat plundered the lands and carried off the wife of Gilliegorm, who was then with child; but the barbarous resolution was formed, that, if it were a male, it should be maimed or destroyed, lest, when grown up, the son might revenge his father's death. The child proved a male, but humanity prevailed, and he was suffered to live, there being the less to be apprehended from his sickly and naturally deformed appearance, from which he received the appellation "Crotach," or hump-backed. He was educated by the monks of Beaulieu, entered holy orders, and travelled through the Highlands, founding the churches of Kilmôr in Skye, and Kilichrinan in Glenelg. He seems to have had a dispensation to marry, for he left several children, one of whom, according to a common practice, became a devotee of Finan, a popular Highland saint; and hence he was called Gillie Fhinan, his descendants being Mac Ghillie Fhinans. The Fh being aspirated, the pronunciation is Ghilli'inan, which has now become Mac Lennan.

Dempster, the biographer of Scottish ecclesiastics, mentions,

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under 1511, Josias Logan, a devotee, who "Europam omnem, Asiam universam, totam Africam incredibile labore lustravit."

There have been several distinguished individuals of this clan, who have lived in more recent times. James Logan was the coadjutor of Penn the founder of Pennsylvania, and from him a county has received its name. His chair is yet preserved, which is occupied by the President of the anniversary meetings, instituted to commemorate this venerable colonizer. Dr. George Logan, another emigrant, was founder of the celebrated Loganian Library, Philadelphia. The Rev. George Logan, of Edinburgh, maintained a literary controversy of no slight description with the learned Ruddiman; and the various works of the Rev. John Logan, another presbyterian clergyman, are well known to the public. The late Logan of Logan, in Ayrshire, who was the last of his name, having left only a daughter, who married a Mr. Campbell, was celebrated for his wit, and a considerable degree of eccentricity; but the amusing publication which was brought out under his name is a compilation of drolleries, a small portion of which only could emanate from him.

Several remarkable instances of longevity in persons of this name have occurred—"Old Logan" served as a soldier fifty years, and died at Halifax, aged 105, about twenty years ago; another in Westminster, about forty years ago, also considerably above a hundred, &c.

The castle of Lesteric, some remains of which still exist, was the usual dwelling of the lairds of that title, but they also possessed the strong and picturesque Fastcastle, with those of Fleurs, Gunsgreen, &c. The residence of the northern Logans is situated on a height called originally Druim-na-clavan, but, after the above described battle, the name was changed to Druim-an-deur, "the ridge of tears." Robert Logan, Esq., banker, London, is representative of this ancient family, and possessor of the property, which is now called Drum-deur-fait.

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A wooden figure of Gilliegorm, whose cairn was lately to be seen on the muir, among others of lesser size, was long preserved at Druim deur fait, with great care, "until after the battle of Dunblane, in 1715, when a party of Sutherlands and Munros, under pretence of the public good, having found this relick, charged the Logans with popery and the worship of this figure, which, after plundering the place, they destroyed."

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are allusive to the expedition with the Bruce's heart to the Holy Land, being or, three passion-nails conjoined in point, sable, piercing a man's heart, gules. Crest, a heart, gules, pierced by a passion-nail, proper. Motto, "Hoc majorum virtus." The Logans of England have not the piles conjoined, nor the heart, but carry a lion passant, in nombril. After the above mission the piles were conjoined, and termed passion-nails, as symbolical of the three nails wherewith the Saviour's feet and hands were nailed to the cross. In the manuscript collections of Sir James Balfour is a drawing of the "Sigillum Roberti Logan de Restalrik," 1279, in which the piles are simply conjoined in base. The Douglasses bear, in commemoration of the mission of their renowned ancestor, a heart ensigned with an imperial crown, proper.

For some of these particulars I am obliged to Mr. Logan of Druimdeurfait, who kindly gave me the use of an old manuscript account of the family.

The SUAICHEANTAS is Conis, whin or furse, *Ulex Europæus*.

The CATH-GHAIRM, or battle shout, in the south was "Lesteric lowe," and in the north, "Druim an deur."

The figure is dressed in the Breacan Loganich, or Logan tartan, and the large plaid is worn, which is found so convenient in cold or rainy weather. In the bonnet is the badge, a sprig of whin in bloom, and the white cockade, which distinguished the adherents of the Stewarts. The sporan, or purse, is from one in possession of the Earl

SIOL LOGANICH.—THE LOGANS.

of Eglinton. It is an old and rather curious specimen, formed of badger skin, and closed with a silver snap. The figure resembles an "Old Mortality" among the tombs, conning over some curious legend relative to some of the silent tenants of the grassy mound. In the inscription on the stone the artist has paid a flattering compliment to the author, which he is proud to think may pass for an epitaph. As there has not hitherto been any Gaëlic presented in the ancient character, still most carefully cherished by the Irish, but long disused by the Highlanders, it has been thought well to introduce it in giving the above inscription, as somewhat interesting to those who have not before seen the "Litir Eireinich," or "Irish letter, as it is now called. Although not used in Highland literature, there are many gentlemen who can both read and write it. It is mentioned in the "Scottish Gaël" that Rorie mòr Mac Leod, of Dunvegan, chief of his clan, who died 1626, was the last person who continued the use of the ancient character in correspondence.

Ùilleann na h-Èireannach nan Gael na h-Alba le Iain Mac Leod

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LONDON,
ACKERMANN & CO. 96 STRAND,
EDINBURGH,
ADAM & CHARLES BLACK
DUBLIN, JOHN CENDINE

BOTHAM.
Bookbinder.
111 St. East.
D STREET.



R.R. Mc Ian, pinxit.

L. Dickenson, lith.

MAC LENNAN.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Orm.

SIOL FHINAN—THE MAC LENNANS.

It has been observed in former Numbers, that many of the Highland patronymics are derived from the circumstance of the founder of the clan or family having acquired his name in consequence of becoming a devotee to some particular ecclesiastic, or receiving his name from the parents, as indicative of dedication to his service. Finan was a very celebrated saint in the Highlands, to whom many religious buildings were consecrated, and it is from his cognomen that the clan now illustrated, derive the appellation by which they are distinguished. The traditional account of the Mac Lennans gives them the following origin.

There was a noted chief of the Logans of Druimdeurfait, in Ross-shire, called Gilliegorm, who, having fallen in a sanguinary battle with the Frasers, his widow was carried off, and a son, to whom she soon after gave birth, was either naturally deformed or was intentionally injured, as is alleged, that he might have no wish or ability to promote a feud for the slaughter of his father, for the Highlanders had a strong aversion to follow a deformed leader. He was therefore placed with the monks of Beaulieu, as best able to impart to him the religious instruction suited for the profession he was destined to follow. On coming to age he took holy orders, and travelled to the west coast, the Isle of Skye, &c., and built the churches of Kilmòr in Sleit and Kilchrinan in Glenelg. He was known from his personal appearance as crotach Mac Ghilliegorm, and although he lived in the time of Pope Innocent III., who held the pontificate in the beginning of the

SIOL FHINAN.

thirteenth century, he did not observe the decree which was then made, strictly enjoining the celibacy of the clergy, but married and had several children. One of his sons he called Gillie Fhinan, in honour of the renowned Saint Finan, and the son of that man was, of course, called patronymically Mac Gill'inan. His successors were the Siol'inan, the race of Gillie Fhinan, otherwise Clann or Mac Ghillie Inain, now, for euphony's sake, corrupted to Mac Lennan.

Another etymology of this name has certainly been given, but it appears to be merely founded on similarity of sound, and is not so agreeable to Highland usage as the former, which has, besides, the authority of a well known tradition. Mac Lennan, according to some, is simply the son of a sweetheart or young woman, an appellation, it may be supposed not very usually adopted.

The Mac Lennans were generally enrolled among the Frasers and Mac Kenzies in the different rebellions, and as they were thus lost in the ranks of those predominant clans, their numbers do not appear, nor, for the same reason, do they agree as to who is the present chief; but it is certain that they were at one time of considerable note among the tribes of Ross-shire.

The district of Kintail has still scarcely any inhabitants but those of the names Mac Rae and Mac Lennan, the boundary between them being a river, which runs into Loch Duich; but slight as the line of demarcation is, the two clans keep up a marked distinction. It is remarkable that frequent intermarriage seems not yet to have amalgamated them. The Mac Lennans were entrusted with the standard of Lord Seaforth at the battle of Aultdearn, in 1645, and they proved the estimation in which they held this honour, by the great numbers who were cut down in the strenuous defence which they made of the renowned "caber feidh," as the banner of that clan was called, from the armorial bearing of the deer's head—eighteen of their widows married their neighbours the Mac Raes.

THE MAC LENNANS.

We have heard many laughable stories told of a Mac Lennan, who was exceedingly dexterous in carrying off the cattle and other effects of his neighbours, as well as those inimical to himself or his clan ; such as cutting the rope by which a Highlander was leading some horses in a dark night, getting off with the prize, while the owner believed they were following, and afterwards selling them to him, having contrived to alter the animals so as not to be recognised—joining a party of smugglers, and by passing in the dark as one of themselves, obtaining an anker of whisky, as if to assist in carrying it, with which he dropped behind and unperceived slipped away. It was a practice among Highland gentlemen to have the bards at their bedsides when going to rest, that they might be lulled to sleep by the recitation of ancient poems. Mac Lennan officiating on one occasion in this capacity put the laird into a profound slumber, when he slipped out, stole some horses, with which he crossed a loch, and returned so speedily that the gentleman was still asleep, when sitting down by the bedside he commenced the recitation, which he continued until morning, when the laird awoke. Believing that the dexterous robber had never left the house, he was not suspected, but an innocent person being taken up on suspicion Mac Lennan generously confessed his guilt, and by making some restitution escaped punishment.

The battle of Dunblain, as the highlanders call it, or Sheriffmuir, as it is otherwise named, was fought 13th November, 1715, between the Duke of Argyle for the Government, and the Earl of Mar for King James. Although the left wing of each army was routed, and both claimed the victory, the battle terminated this formidable rising ; Mar, who alleged the treachery of one Drummond as the cause of his victory being indecisive, retired from the field, and his forces soon after disbanded. A very humorous song on this battle was composed by the late Rev. Murdoch Mac Lennan, minister of Crathie, in Braemar. It consists of twenty-one verses, in a peculiar

SIOL PHINAN.—THE MAC LENNANS.

measure, and describes the operations very graphically, at the same time giving the names of all the chiefs and principal parties engaged on either side, with allusion to their conduct during the fight.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are argent, three piles, sable, in chief, and in base, a cross croslet, fitchee, gules. Crest, an arm and broadsword, proper, Motto, "Dum spiro spero."

The figure introduced for Mac Lennan is simply enveloped in his ample garments of tartan. In this style elderly persons usually dress, particularly when engaged in pastoral occupations ; and many a time has the highland drover to sleep on the heath beside his cattle, with no other protection from the weather. It was a practice to wet the plaid before lying down, by which it was rendered less pervious to the cutting winds, and Captain Burt, who wrote his Letters from the Highlands, in 1725, was surprised when the places where the hardy Celts had spent the night were pointed out to him, cleared as they were of the surrounding snow, which the heat of their bodies had melted away ! What advantage had such men over more effeminate troops in time of war ? During the campaign in Holland, when the cold was so intense that brandy was frozen in the bottle, the 42nd Regiment, with their limbs exposed to the severity of the winter, scarcely lost a man, whilst other better clad troops were knocked up in course of the march !

means, and described the operations very graphically, at the same time giving the names of all the chiefs and principal parties engaged on either side, with allusion to their conduct during the night.

The American Bearskins are eight, three poles, in chief, and in base, a cross crossed, flanked, ruled. Crest, an arm and broadsword, proper. Motto, "Don't give up."

The figure introduced for the banner is simply enveloped in his ample garments of Indian. In this style elderly persons usually dress, particularly when engaged in pastoral occupations; and many a time has the Highland chieftain to sleep on the heath beside his cattle, with no other protection from the weather. It was a practice to wear the plaid before lying down, by which it was rendered less previous to the cutting winds; and Captain Hunt, who wrote his letters from the Highlands in 1757, was surprised when the places where the high cliffs had spent the night were pointed out to him, cleared as they were of the surrounding snow, which the heat of their bodies had melted away. It was advantage had soon men over more miserable troops in time of war. During the campaign in Holland, when the cold was so intense that hardly was frozen in the bolls, the 42nd Regiment, with their limbs exposed to the severity of the winter, scarcely lost a man, whilst other better clad troops were knocked up in course of the march.



R. R. McIan, pinxit.

L. Dickinson, lith.

ULRIC.

London. Ackermann & Co. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Gould

CLANN ULRIC—THE KENNEDYS.

Of the origin of the illustrious house of Carrick, represented by the Marquis of Ailsa, we are told that all historians agree that they came originally from Ireland. Upon what satisfactory authority we are to believe that all the old highland, and many of the lowland, gentry of Scotland emanated from this "O'Kennedy gentoo."

It was long the practice to repeat in every genealogy, this ancient tradition, derived from the legends of what has been called the corrupted age of bardism. In the course of this work, several of these extractions have been shown to be quite untenable, and, in the present case, we do not see any valid reason to withdraw our scepticism. Nisbet, the famous Scottish herald, says he finds this "to be a groundless conjecture;" at the same time it is to be observed that the O'Kennedies of Ireland were of considerable note.

Duncan de Carrick, so called from a district in Ayrshire, lived in the end of the twelfth century, and in 1200, we find his son Nicol, actuated by the piety of the age, giving the church of Maybole to the nuns of North Berwick.

Nial, or Nigel, Earl of Carrick, expresses a kind of admiration and acknowledgment to Roland, son of the above King, in which he is styled "caput totius progeniei sue," having, next to the Gaelic, a name explained in a former number, and which also belonged to the "Kinkenoll," that is, the chiefship of his clan, his being O'Kennedy, or head of his race.

At this time patronymics coming into use, the name of

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Nial, or Nigel, Earl of Carrick, executes a deed of confirmation and acknowledgment to Roland, son of the above Nicol, in which he is styled "caput totius progeniei suæ," having right to the Calps, a term explained in a former number, and whatever else belonged to the "Kinkenoll," that is, the chiefship of his clan, he being Ceann-cinnidh, or head of his race.

At this time patronymics coming into use, the name of

CLANN ULRIC.

Kennedy became the common appellation given to this tribe, the etymology of which has been given as Ceann na tigh, signifying the head of a house, but such designation is applied to those who are cadets only of the chief house. The more probable derivation, and the most consonant with the Celtic practice, is from personal appearance, and it is very likely it was from the black headed Roland, "Ceann dubh," that the name Kennedy arose. Certain it is that Carrick and Kennedy were used for the same person in many charters. It is to be observed, however, that there are lands called Kennedy mentioned in the family deeds as early as 1290.

The territorial appellation began to be laid entirely aside towards the end of the thirteenth century, and Alexander Kennedy, who was chancellor in the time of Baliol, 1295, is the first of the name who appears in written record. In the succeeding year we find Dominus Alexander Kennedy, with John and Hugh, signing Ragman's Roll, that bond of allegiance forced on the Scots by Edward the First, and about this time there occurs in the Lennox chartulary another individual, called Fergus Kennedy.

As Carrick was, until even the time of Buchanan, a Celtic district, in other words a part of the country in which Gaëlic was the language; Gaëlic customs prevailed and surnames in that language are there abundant to this day. The above acknowledgment of Kinkenoll, that important hereditary right, was confirmed by a charter of Alexander III., dated 1275, and it is ratified by two others, granted by Robert II., in 1375, and in Robertson's Index to the Missing Records: there is a "carta to James Kennedy and his heirs-male, of the capitanship, head and commandment of his kin." There had been previously a deed executed by David II., "anent the clan of Muntercasduff, and John Mac Kennedy captain thereof."

The name of this people has puzzled antiquaries; but a knowledge of the Gaëlic would have enabled them easily to resolve it. It

THE KENNEDYS.

is simply the people of the black feet; and this appellation seems to have been acquired from their practice of wearing Cuarans of a different character from those in general use amongst the highlanders of former ages, which being made of deer's-skin with the hair outwards, gave rise to the term "redshanks," by which they were distinguished among their lowland countrymen.

Ulric Kennedy went from Carrick at an early period and settled in Lochaber, from whom and his followers are descended the Mac Ulrics of that country, who put themselves under the leading of the Camerons. They were accounted rather a lawless race, and a song composed by one of this clan, when in prison for cattle-stealing, is very popular in the Highlands.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS are, on a field argent, a chevron gules, between three cross croslets, fitchee, sable, all within a double tressure, flory counterflory fleur-de-lis, of the second. Crest, a dolphin naiant, proper. Supporters, two swans, proper, beaked and membered, gules. Motto, "Avisé la fin." These are borne by the Marquis of Ailsa, but we have seen the seal of a Mac Ulric in which the lymphad or galley appeared in base, and the crest was a hand grasping a dagger.

It is to be observed, that the tressure was borne previous to the alliance of this house with the royal family of Robert III., as by the seal appended to a deed, executed in 1285, thus showing that it was not granted or assumed in consequence of that marriage.

The illustration is given from a rare print of William Earl of Sutherland, who in 1759 raised a Fencible regiment, 1100 strong, in nine days, and the men were so tall that there was no light company, nearly 300 being upwards of five feet eleven inches in height. The portrait was painted by Allan Ramsay, son of the celebrated Scots poet, and the figure seems to verify the above fact. This is the authority for the costume, which is that of the regiment which

CLANN ULRIC—THE KENNEDYS.

this nobleman had raised; the tartan is adapted for the clan here illustrated, and is taken from a plaid in possession of Dr. Kennedy, Fort William. The old artists made sad blunders in depicting this costume; even here the plaid is represented as being fastened on the back in such a manner as we never saw, nor can well understand. The old military hose were of the pattern here shown, as may be seen in portraits of the Black Watch, Lord Loudoun's Highlanders, &c. The ostrich feather was at this time occasionally worn.

After the last unfortunate rising for the house of Stewart in 1745, the Highlanders were treated with the utmost severity. Their dress was proscribed, and acts were passed which put them in the position of outlaws; cases actually occurred in which those guilty of murder got acquitted on its being proved that the man who had been slain was clad in the Highland garb, which the wisdom of the British Legislature pronounced to be the badge of rebellion, and endeavoured to make the people loyal by its entire suppression! We shall mention one fact, among others which could be cited, that a trial for the murder of a man in Glenprosan, took place in 1751, when the delinquent was "asoilzied simpliciter," the man who was killed having been in the Highland dress. The great Chatham perceived the value of that portion of the northern population and brought them into the public service, legalising their fondly cherished costume when worn in the British army, before the act of proscription was repealed, and the wisdom of so doing was amply approved. Fifty Highland battalions have been embodied from 1740 to 1800.



R. R. M^c Ian. pinxit.

L. Dickinson, Lith.

STEWART.

London. Ackermann, & C^o. 96, Strand.
Printed by C. Graft.

NA STIUBHARTICH—THE STEWARTS.

Few of the royal races of Europe can boast so long a line of unbroken ancestry as the Stewarts. — From Fergus Mac Eren, who reigned over the Scots in Angles at the commencement of the fifth century, to James VIII., called the Third, there have been a hundred and ten kings of Scotland. According to some authorities Bancho, Thane of Lochaber, slain by King David in 1153, is Allan, who was created Lord High Steward of Scotland, about 1290, which is the origin of this distinguished name, and the propriety of adhering to an orthography consistent with its true derivation. In the Gaelic alphabet there is no letter w, and the French language being equally deficient, Queen Mary spelt her name Stuart, and thus introduced that form, which was adopted, on her return to Scotland, by her brother, the Earl of Moray, and several others.

There are many noble and distinguished families of the name in different parts of Scotland; those in the districts of Arbroath and of Argyll were the most noted among the clans.

The early history of the race must be described in few words, but the epoch of the last ruling in favour of the exiled family appears an appropriate commencement; especially as the portrait of "the young chevalier," the gallant and "bonne Prince Charles," royal leader of his own and all other clans who followed him, is given as an interesting illustration of this work.

Now that this august family is extinct, and no heir exists of the Pope and the Pretender, "the unfortunate house of Stuart" is



STEWART.

By Mrs. Stewart, & Co. 10, Strand.
London.

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the general expression when it is alluded to, and it is singularly just. James I. was most inhumanly murdered in Perth, 1436 ; James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460 ; James III. was slain in a rebellion of his own nobles headed by his son, at the field of Bannockburn, 1488 ; James IV. fell at the disastrous battle of Flodden-field, in 1513 ; and James V. died of a broken heart, in consequence of the shameful conduct of his nobles, and defeat of his army at Solway, 1542 ! Darnley was blown up in his lodging, and the fate of the lovely Mary is well known. Her grandson the martyr, Charles I. was beheaded, and although her son did not indeed meet with the doom of so many of his race, he was harassed with repeated plots and conspiracies, real or pretended. The escape of Charles II. was almost as wonderful as that of his successor, whom we shall more particularly allude to.

Prince Charles Edward, elder son of King James VIII. of Scotland and III. of England, appears to have indulged from his infancy, the sanguine hope that his family would be restored to their ancient crown and kingdom. That cherished anticipation strengthened with his years, and his highest ambition was to become the favoured instrument of so glorious an achievement.

The families who retained their attachment to the race of their ancient monarchs, had frequent correspondence, for several years, with the exiled court, and several influential chiefs of clans were commissioned, in name of the Jacobites, to negotiate measures for a rising in the Highlands ; indeed, “ the hale dint and pressure ” of this undertaking, it is evident, were to be laid upon the devoted adherents of the Stewarts in that country. The majority of them enthusiastically engaged in the romantic and ruinous attempt, and considering the relentless persecutions to which many of the clans had been subjected by the Stewarts, more particularly the Mac Gregors and Mac Donalds, they evinced a spirit of forgiveness and unextinguishable loyalty,

scarcely, if possible, to be paralleled in history. The persevering efforts which the Highlanders had made for the restoration of the Stewarts is truly astonishing; no reverses were sufficient to deter them from repeatedly taking arms. Under the Marquis of Montrose they had recovered Scotland for King Charles, and Viscount Dundee, by his victory at Killiecrankie, gave hopes of equal success, which were extinguished by his death. The Earl of Mar, in 1715, had an army, of which from his own want of military skill and energy he could make no serviceable use, and speedily allowed to dissolve. The Earl of Seaforth, in 1719, was overthrown in Glensheil; yet with all these severe discomfitures, the clans arose again to embark in a scheme infinitely more wild and romantic than the others.

The requisite assistance to carry this bold attempt into effect, was promised by Louis XV.; but whether the French court was really sincere or otherwise, that assistance was not afforded, at least to any efficient purpose. "The impatient Adventurer," raising what money he could, by borrowing money and pledging his jewels, engaged a small vessel of sixteen guns, put on board about 700 stand of arms, and with seven attendants only, set sail for Scotland, with his father's commission of Prince Regent, to overthrow a powerful government, and regain the sovereignty of three kingdoms! He was joined in the channel by a sixty gun frigate, supplied by private individuals, containing a farther supply of arms, provided by his friends; but she was intercepted by a British cruiser and forced to return, while Charles, sailing on, landed in the west Highlands, the 24th of July, 1745, and proceeded to the residence of Donald Mac Donald, of Boradale. The success of an expedition commenced with such inadequate preparation, appeared to his friends so utterly hopeless, that those who had been most anxious for his appearance, absolutely refused to move; but the fascination of his persuasions and his appeals to the honour of those who had encouraged his landing, sub-

dued all their objections and dissipated those fears which were indeed too well grounded. The generous Cameron of Locheil, with his clansmen, and several Mac Donalds, repaired to the sequestered valley of Glenfinan, where he then was ; and the 19th of August the celebrated Brattach bhàn, or white banner, was unfurled amid the fervid acclamations of the incipient army.

Meantime, hostilities had commenced by Mac Donald of Tiern-drish, a gentleman of the Keppach branch of this clan, without waiting the formality of any declaration of war. With eleven men he attacked two companies of the First Regiment, or Scots Royals, when marching to reinforce the garrison of Inverlochie, whom he compelled, with some loss, to retreat, when a body of Glengarry's men coming up, they were taken prisoners to the number of seventy, and conducted to Prince Charles, by the Camerons, the very morning when his standard was to be displayed. Having issued a declaration, and assumed the highland garb, he marched forward, receiving additions to his scanty band, and the Government troops under General Cope sent to oppose him declining battle, he reached Perth September the 3rd, where he was joined by many gentlemen of influence. The Robertsons, Stewarts, Mac Gregors, and some other clans having come up, the little army, driving the dragoons before them, and fording the Forth, reached Edinburgh, which was taken on the 16th, by surprise. He did not succeed in getting possession of the castle ; but, reinforced by the Grants of Glenmoriston, the Mac Lachlans, and others, the Prince marched against General Cope, who lay at Prestonpans, whom he surprised by a night attack, and totally routed in about six minutes ! Cope had a strong body of well-mounted dragoons and six pieces of artillery, both of which were most effective arms against the ill-appointed highlanders, who had neither. The Stewarts and Camerons, rushing to the muzzles of the cannon, " with a swiftness not to be described," took them immediately by storm,

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and the whole were forced, from an irresistible onslaught with the broad-sword, to make a precipitate retreat.

Joined by reinforcements of the Mac Kinnons, Mac Phersons, Lords Elcho and Pitsligo with some horse, the Marquis of Tullibardin with 1800 men, and the French ambassador, who brought a small supply of money and arms; the whole body marched for England, which was entered on the 8th of November, and investing the fortified city and castle of Carlisle, they were taken with the loss of only one man killed and another wounded on the part of the Highlanders! Proceeding southwards on the 30th, the army reached Derby on December the 4th, having by skilful manœuvres got between the Duke of Cumberland's army and London. Here the Chevalier stopped short. The town is situated 126 miles from London, and it is to this day matter of surprise that an army so daring, did not push on with their usual celerity, which so often baffled their foes; but a council of war determined to march for Scotland, to the exceeding mortification of all the inferior clansmen, who loudly murmured when they found themselves on the retreat. They left Derby on the morning of the 6th, and arrived in Scotland on the 18th of December; having eluded two armies and gained the action at Clifton, where the Duke's advanced dragoons were routed by the Stewart and Mac Pherson battalions, who charged through hedge and ditch with the gleaming clai'mòr. This admirable retreat, in an enemy's country, was made in the depth of winter, and not only did they turn out early in the mornings, but marched at times by moonlight, and these men being clad in kilts or belted plaids, many without hose and some without shoes, must have been exposed to innumerable privations which their pursuers were very carefully protected from! By their own official report they did not lose fifty men during the whole time, and they had traversed upwards of 380 miles through a hostile country in forty days, including about sixteen days of halt, during

which they conducted themselves, even by the Gazette account, with great moderation.

The Prince was grievously disappointed when it was determined to retreat; but although, had he reached London, many would have hailed his arrival with joy, he had little encouragement in his advance, the only reinforcement he received being raised by Francis Townley, Esquire, of Manchester, the uniform of whose regiment consisted simply of the white cockade, and a tartan scarf lined with white. Notwithstanding, it is the opinion of Lord Mahon, an able and dispassionate writer, that had the army marched onward, the Stewarts would have certainly regained the British throne.

On re-entering Scotland, 20th of December, the Highlanders marched to Glasgow, a city extremely adverse to them, on which they with the less hesitation levied a contribution to refit themselves. From thence they proceeded to Stirling, where they were joined by the Frasers, Mac Intoshes, Farquharsons, and a large body of other troops who were in arms for Prince Charles, under Lord Lewis Gordon, Lord John Drumond, Viscount Strathallan, and others.

At Falkirk, beside the auspicious field of Bannockburn, the retreating Highlanders gave battle to the Government troops, and the Stewart army was again victorious, defeating General Hawley's well-trained veterans, with as much celerity as in the previous battle of Prestonpans. While the main body was in England, Lord Lewis Gordon defeated and dispersed the Mac Leods and Munros at Inverury, on their march to dislodge him from Aberdeen. Charles had about 9000 men engaged at Falkirk; but the Highlanders began to retire to their homes with the spoils they had won; and as even the chiefs could not prevent them, it was resolved to retire to the north; and soon after the whole forces commenced their march to Inverness, where the different divisions were to be concentrated. Here they arrived, January 1746, when many of the chiefs went home

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to recruit. The castle of Inverness, which had been put in a state of good defence by Government not long before, was taken and blown up, and various successes were obtained in different parts of the country by the Highlanders. Lord George Murray, with some of his own men, and the Mac Phersons, made an expedition to Athole, where not only was the castle of Blair well garrisoned, but in every gentleman's house was a strong detachment of soldiers. In one night thirty of these posts were surprised, and with the exception of three or four killed, every one almost was taken prisoner, without the loss of a single Highlander. Roy Stewart also made a night march, and captured a party of horse and infantry at Keith; but in Ross and Sutherland matters went very untowardly, and the whole body having been put in motion to surprise the Duke of Cumberland, who lay at Nairn, nearly twelve miles distant, the attempt proved abortive. Next day, 16th April, the Duke advanced to the field of Culloden, where Charles's troops were lying, and soon after the two armies were confronted, that battle commenced, which for ever terminated the hopes of the unfortunate Stewarts.

Many of the clans were absent in their own country when this disastrous battle took place, and those who were engaged suffered not only from the fatigue of the night march, but from having been on the shortest rations for some days before. There were, however, the following clans drawn up, as we give them, right to left in front, opposed to an equal extent of line:—The Athol Brigade, Cameron, Appin, Fraser, Mac Intosh, Mac Lachlan, Mac Lean, Roy Stewart, Farquharson, Clan Ranald, Keppach, and Glengarry.

The Highlanders, for the first time during the campaign, were worsted,—the cannon made fearful havoc among their ranks, and after the five first-mentioned regiments had charged sword in hand with such fury as to annihilate several companies of the enemy, they commenced a retreat, irregular and sanguinary, but the left wing

went off in a body, after an ineffectual charge by the Keppach Mac Donalds, and were not pursued. This division was met by the Mac Phersons, who had come down fresh from Badenach, and, exasperated by defeat, were eager to renew the battle; but to the exhortations of their chief, Clunie, to return and again lead on his troops, Charles paid no deference; he seemed to have lost his wonted fortitude, and gave up his cause as irretrievably ruined.

The direful scourging which the unhappy Highlanders received from the Duke's army, after their discomfiture, is an indelible stain on his memory. The country was ravaged in the most shocking manner; and the Prince, so lately inspired with a confidence strengthened by his astonishing successes, found himself a deplorable wanderer in the wilds. His narrow escapes, woful privations, and wanderings with Flora Mac Donald, have been often the subject of pen and pencil; great as were the calamities brought on them through his expedition, and well known as were his retreats, £30,000 was no temptation for the poorest Celt to betray his trust.

He at last got on board a French frigate, with some others, 20th September, and landed on the 29th at Morlaix.

Appin, the chief, had not gone out; and Stewart of Ardshiel led the clan, which evinced its usual bravery. He escaped from Culloden, but a great number of his officers and men were killed and wounded in their impetuous charge on the cannon and the Scots Fusiliers, before whom they were planted. When the standard-bearer was slain, one of the corps called Mac an t-ledh from Morven, tore the banner from the staff, and wrapping it round his body carried it off.

The force of this branch of the clan was three hundred, but the Stewarts of Athol, Strathearn, and Monteith, according to General Stewart, of Garth, writing in 1821, amounted to nearly four thousand. There were many of the name in the Braes of Mar and

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Strathspey also ; Colonel Roy Stewart, of Kincardine, in the latter district, an accomplished scholar and poet, who had served long abroad, was one of the most active and efficient of Prince Charles's officers, and commanded a battalion of four hundred men, with which he performed several daring and successful exploits.

The ARMORIAL BEARINGS for the name Stewart is or, a fesse checky, argent, and gules.

The SUAICHEANTAS, or badge, is Cluaran, Thistle, *Carduus* ; the national emblem. On ascending the throne of England, the oak is said to have been assumed, and from its not being ever-green, it was reckoned typical of the family downfall.

The PIOBAIREACHDAN, complimentary and valedictory, in honour of the royal descendants of their ancient kings, were played proudly by the pipers of the Clann Stiubhartich, although none of them appear to have been the production of clansmen. A Failte, or salutation to King Charles, was composed in 1715 by the piper of the Chief of the Menzies', who was author of a similar welcome to Prince Charles, called "Thanig mo righ air tir am Muidart," being a burst of exultation on hearing that his King had landed at Muidart. The White Banner was saluted with a becoming pio-baireachd, and doleful are the strains of the "Cumha'achan," or lamentations on the departure of both Charles and his father—the former being composed by Captain Mac Leod of Rasa. There is also a piece composed in compliment to the Princess Sobieski, the mother of Prince Charles.

The standard under which the Highlanders marched, they called, as has been observed, Brattach bhan, or the white banner. According to Home, in his "History of the Rebellion," this flag was of a large size, and composed of red, blue, and white silk ; but Henderson describes it as of a red colour, with the figure of a white standard in the middle, and the motto, "Tandem bona causa tri-

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umphans." It was borne in the centre of the column, by the clans, each having the honour of carrying it on alternate days.

A monument now marks the spot, in the wild secluded glen where it was first displayed to the delighted gaze of the enthusiastic Celts. It is a slender tower, the basement forming a lodge intended for use in the shooting season, and it presents inscriptions in Gaëlic, Latin, and English; the latter of which is in these words:—

ON THE SPOT WHERE
PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STEWART

First raised his Standard,
On the 19th day of August, 1745,
When he made the daring and romantic attempt
To recover a Throne lost by the imprudence of his ancestors;
This column was erected

BY
ALEXANDER MAC DONALD, ESQUIRE, OF GLENALADALE,

To commemorate the generous zeal,
The undaunted bravery, and the inviolable fidelity
Of his forefathers, and the rest of those
Who fought and bled
In that arduous and unfortunate enterprise.

This pillar is now,

ALAS!

Also become the monument
Of its amiable and accomplished founder,
Who, before it was finished,
Died in Edinburgh, on the 4th day of January, 1815,
At the early age of 28 years.

The upper portion of the figure appropriately illustrating this clan, is from a half-length portrait of the chivalrous Prince Charles Edward Stewart, whose adventurous attempt to achieve the conquest

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of the British kingdom has occupied so great a portion of the preceding pages. It is an original miniature in possession of Sir Charles Forbes Bart., of Newe and Edinglassie, which was taken immediately before or during the period of his brilliant campaign, and he is here represented in the costume he wore at his levees and balls, and in which he at times appeared among his troops.

On his first appearance at Edinburgh, he was not dressed in the Feilebeag, but is described as wearing a short Highland coat of tartan, but no plaid, a blue velvet bonnet, having a gold band around it, in which was a white cockade and cross of St. Andrew, carrying an elegant silver-hilted sword, and gold-mounted pistols. Subsequently he bore a target, mounted in classical silver devices. The star of the thistle was suspended around his neck, but he wore that of the garter on his breast. In a letter from the neighbourhood of Manchester, it is said "he was dressed in a light plaid, belted about with a blue sash, with a blue bonnet, and a white rose in it."

He would undoubtedly wear the Stewart tartan; but in those days the subject of clan patterns was not attended to, except among the people themselves; but the Breacan dearg na Stiubhartich, or red-coloured plaid of the Stewarts, is alluded to in songs. It would naturally be assumed by other clans in compliment to their leader, hence an old man who had been "out" in that affair, described the effect of a large body of men crossing a hill clothed with red tartan, contrasting with the dark-coloured heath, and seen at a distance "as if the hill were on fire." He is described, however, in "The Glasgow Courant," as otherwise arrayed, "in a green plaid of the Highland fashions, with a silver-hilted sword, a black velvet cap, and a white cockade."

There is no doubt he must have been under the necessity of wearing different suits as he could obtain them, and it is known that he was accustomed to part with his plaids, or portions of them, to those, especially ladies, who were anxious to possess relics of the

Prince, with whom they had become so fascinated. We have seen some of these tokens of remembrance: a small piece is carefully preserved by the Earl of Fife, at Duff-house.

It may be observed, that nothing gave the Highlanders so much delight as the Prince's adoption of their costume and manners. Dressed as themselves, he marched on foot at the head of his troops, or occasionally with the different clans—forded the streams, as at the Mersey on the 1st of December, when the water reached his middle—lay in the open field along with his hardy adherents; fatigues which seemed so little in accordance with his apparent delicacy of habit. He must, however, have enjoyed the most robust constitution to enable him to undergo so much personal hardship, with the mental harassment of commanding an armament, from its composition, so difficult of proper regulation.

In contemplating the extraordinary proceedings, of which a rapid account has been given, we are struck with surprise at the state of society in which they could take place. Prince Charles landed with a sum less than 4,000 louis d'ors, and when he reached Perth one only remained in his possession. It is not to be supposed that the few chiefs who had then joined him could have brought much with them; in fact the computed rental of the whole of the lairds that ever followed his fortunes did not amount to more than £12,000! The law of Clanship, or patriarchal rule, was then in operation; but one of the effects of this last "affair" was an act of the legislature which for ever broke up this primitive system, and thereby all hopes of any similar effort of the Gaël to bring "the auld Stewarts back again," were finally crushed. The chiefs had no longer the patriarchal influence over their clansmen; and the clansmen had no longer the wonted dependence on them as their natural protectors. Whether the social state of the Highlanders has been improved by the alteration, the many thousands who have left their native

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shores for distant climes, where they might obtain the maintenance which the Highlands no longer afforded them, and the deplorable state of destitution in which the remaining inhabitants are now, and have so frequently been, placed, will amply testify. Battalions of brave and hardy soldiers, nay, armies, have been drawn from glens and hills, where now the solitude is disturbed only by the bleating of sheep, and occasional strains from the pipe of the lonely shepherd. The destruction of a "bold peasantry—their country's pride," has been feelingly deplored in the oft-repeated words of the poet.

Having brought forward, throughout the work, as far as the plan of the undertaking would admit, in condensed sketches of each clan, some of the most notable transactions in their respective histories, by which their individual position is elucidated; in this last portion, the proceedings of a confederated army of considerable strength, is more particularly detailed. The Gaël were from circumstances a military people, and it was a source of no small trouble for the Highland chiefs to preserve a balance of power among themselves. Ambition amongst them, as elsewhere, frequently led to open hostilities; and no combination of the smaller tribes was able to prevent the Campbells in the west, and the Mac Kenzies in the north, from gaining an ascendancy over many ancient clans, who were in nowise connected with those who brought them under subjection. It will be seen that the different septs were involved in frequent feuds or misunderstandings, which led to wars, on a small scale comparatively, but carried on with characteristic energy, military tact, bravery, and honour. In this sketch of the Stewarts a hearty co-operation is seen to take place, and all clan disputes give way to a spontaneous impulse of loyalty, generous and high-minded, although mistaken; and an army composed of discordant bodies, in many cases highly jealous of their individual honours, with high enthusiasm in the cause and hearty goodwill towards each other, attempt to achieve a conquest which

no men less ardent would have dreamt of attempting. Such were the Highland troops of the olden time ;—equally invaluable have they been in the armies of Britain, under the dynasty which has been called to her throne, and during whose sway the prosperity of these kingdoms has so amazingly advanced. Our gracious Queen has not an arm in her service more devoted or more emulous in support of the national honour, than her Gaëlic soldiers and subjects ; nor has any portion of the community been more enterprising and successful as colonists and merchants in all parts of the world. It is no small matter of pride to the Highlanders, whose fathers so strenuously opposed the Hanoverian succession, that Her Majesty should take pleasure in their mountain homes, and patronise the manufactures which were once branded as felonious. The disarming act is in desuetude, and the Gaël may traverse their highland glens, or walk along the public streets, bearing their arms, without exciting the slightest dread that they will ever be used in treason or in any breach of peace. Many of the descendants of those whose lives were sacrificed and lands forfeited, have risen to a higher eminence in the walks of peace, than their ancestors could have ever attained in the highlands by the pursuits of war.

In closing these hasty sketches of the Scottish Clans, the manner in which a Highland army was regulated, or the military practice, according to the order of clanship, it may be suitable to describe. The clan was, of course, commanded by the chief, but that duty would devolve, in his absence, or from circumstances, on his son, brother, or nearest cadet, and the same rule of consanguinity was observed as to lieutenant-colonel, major, captains, lieutenants, &c. The chief stood, when the regiment was drawn up, in the centre beside the banner, supported by two relations, or foster-brothers, one on each side, and in battle the finest men and best armed were placed near to him as colonels. The same scale of relationship was adhered

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to as far as was possible throughout the line. They marched in a column three abreast, and when halted and formed in line, they simply faced about and were then three deep. The *daoiné-uasal*, or gentlemen, were in front, who were better armed than the others, having generally firelocks, and always swords, targets, pistols, and dirks. Many of the others had but swords, and some only pistols.

The pay of Prince Charles' troops was according to the following scale. A captain had 2*s.* 6*d.* a day; a lieutenant, 2*s.*; an ensign, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and a private, 6*d.*; but to those who formed the front rank 1*s.* was allowed as requisite for their station in life.

The known principles of the Stewart family produced the violent opposition of Protestants to the attempts of King James and Prince Charles; the Presbyterians, especially those of the west of Scotland, were in the greatest alarm, lest, if successful, they would bring in the restoration of Popery, to suppress which the country had so long struggled and paid so dear; and it was industriously spread that "Charlie's" men were all inveterate papists. They were not all so—the Marquis of Tullibardine, Murray of Broughton, his Secretary of War, Lochail, the first man who joined him, and without whose acquiescence no other clan would have arisen, Macpherson of Clunie, were zealous Protestants, and so of many others, both noblemen and chiefs.

Jackson, in his view of the European armies, observes that the highlanders are the only troops who could look with a steady eye on a naked weapon, and, in allusion to their last rising, he says, "they are neither a ferocious nor a cruel people, for no troops probably ever traversed a country, which might be esteemed hostile, with traces of less outrage. They are now better known—their character is conspicuous for honesty and fidelity. They possess the most exalted notions of honour, the warmest friendship, and the highest portion of

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mental pride of any people, perhaps, in Europe. Their ideas are few, but their sentiments are strong."

We shall present a list of those noblemen who were in arms during this ill-matured invasion, in the centenary of which we have brought these illustrations of "The Clans" to a close.

The Duke of Perth.
Marquis of Tullibardine.
Viscount Strathallan.
Earl of Kelly.
Earl of Kilmarnock.
Earl of Cromartie.
Lord Elcho.
Lord Nairn.
Lord Lovat.

Lord Balmerino.
Lord Pitsligo.
Lord Ogilvie.
Lord George Murray.
Lord Lewis Gordon.
Lord Lewis Drummond.
Lord John Drummond.
Lord Mac Leod, son of the
Earl of Cromarty.

The Hon. William Murray, afterwards Earl of Dunmore.

There were besides a number of baronets and others who favoured the cause, although they did not go "out," as the old Earl of Wemys, who sent him £500.

December, 1846.

Mclan, Robert Ronald,

The clans of the Scottish Highlands illustrated by appropriate figures,
displaying their dress, tartans, arms, amorial insignia and social
occupations ...

Bd.: 2

London (1847)

Res/2 Brit. 57-2

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